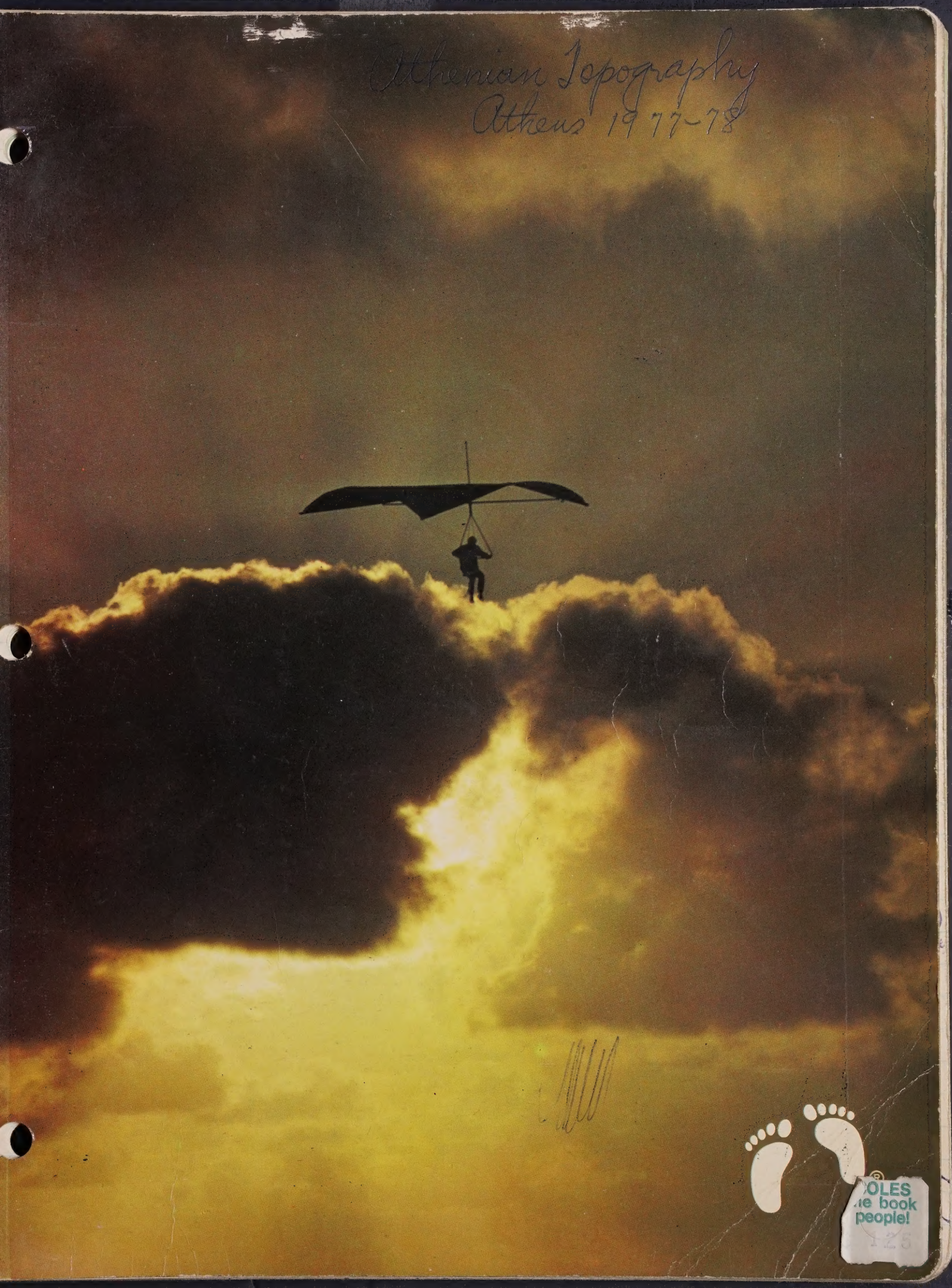
Athenian Topography
Athens 1977-78



OLES
ie book
people!

The Cyzicus electrum coinage

Stater στατήρ	(Plate IX, 1)
Hecte ἕκτη	1/6 stater (Plate IX, 2)
Hemihecte ἐμίεκτον	1/12 stater (Plate IX, 3)
Mysemihecte μυσημίεκτον	1/24 stater (Plate IX, 4)

The Attic silver coinage

Decadrachm δεκάδραχμον	10 drachmas (Plate IV, 1)
Tetradrachm τετράδραχμον	4 drachmas (Plate IV, 2)
Didrachm δίδραχμον	2 drachmas
Drachma δραχμή	1 drachma (Plate IV, 3)
Pentobol πεντώβολον	5/6 drachma = 5 obols
Tetrobol τετρώβολον	2/3 drachma = 4 obols
Triobol or hemidrachm τριώβολον, ἡμίδραχμον	1/2 drachma = 3 obols (Pl. IV, 4)
Diobol διώβολον	1/3 drachma = 2 obols (Pl. IV, 5)
Trihemiobol τριημιώβολον	1/4 drachma = 1 1/2 obol
Obol ὀβολος	1/6 drachma = 1 obol (Pl. IV, 6)
Tritemorion τριτημόριον, τριτεταρτημόριον	1/8 drachma = 3/4 obol
Hemiobol ἡμιώβολον	1/12 drachma = 1/2 obol (Pl. IV, 7)
Trihemitartemorion τριημιταρτημόριον	1/16 drachma = 3/8 obol
Tetartemorion τεταρτημόριον	1/24 drachma = 1/4 obol
Hemitetartemorion ἡμιτεταρτημόριον	1/48 drachma = 1/8 obol

AEGINETIC STANDARD

1 STATER = 2 DRACHMAS

ROMAN DENOMINATIONS (IMPERIAL)

1 Av Aureus = 25 Ar denarii = 50 Ar quinarii = 100 Ae sesterti = 200 Ae dupondii = 400 Ae Ases.

1 denarius = 4 sesterti = 8 dupondii = 16 Ases = 32 semises = 64 quadrantes

A FAIRLY COMPLETE NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR MAINLAND GREECE.
SW=Standard Work. OP=Out of Print. R=Reprint.

I. GREEK AUTONOMOUS AND GREEK IMPERIAL.

A) GENERAL WORKS.

Anson, Numismata Graeca, London 1910-1913. R. *lists inanimate objects*

Kg 12 Head, B.V., Historia Numorum^2, Oxford 1911. SW, R. *only general handbook, out of date but the only good one*

Icard, S., Identification des Monnaies, Paris nd. R. *backward dictionary*

Jenkins, G.K., Greek Coins, London 1973.

KG 3:10 Kraay, C., Archaic and Classical Greek Coins, Berkeley 1976. *the handbook*

Münsterberg, Die Beamtennamen auf den Griechischen Münzen, NZ 1911, 1912, 1914 & 1927. R Hildesheim 1973. *Magistrate's names*

Seltman, C., Greek Coins, London 1955. OP. *mildly out of date*

B) NORTHERN GREECE.

KT 13 The British Museum Catalogue: *standard reference, out of date too*

Poole, R.S., Vol. III Thrace, London 1877. SW, R.
Vol. V Macedonia, London 1879. SW, R.
Vol. VI Thessaly to Aetolia, London 1883. SW, R.

Gaebler, H., Die Antiken Münzen von Makedonia und Paionia, Berlin 1906 & 1935. SW, OP.

Robinson, D.M., and Clement, P., Excavations at Olynthus IX The Chalcidic Mint and the excavation coins found in 1928-1934. Baltimore, 1938. SW, OP.

Rogers, E., The Copper Coinage of Thessaly, London 1932. SW, OP.

Svoronos, J., L'Hellènisme Primitif de la Macédoine, Athens 1919. OP.

C) CENTRAL GREECE;

The British Museum Catalogue:
Head, B.V., Vol. VIII Central Greece, London 1884. SW, ~~ERX~~ R.

Head, B.V., The Coinage of Boeotia, London, 1881. R.

D) ATTICA.

The British Museum Catalogue:
Head, B.V., Vol. XI Attica Megaris Aegina, London 1888. R.

Kleiner, F."The Earliest Athenian New Style Bronze Coins Some Evidence From the Athenian Agora", Hesperia 44.
"The Agora Excavations and Athenian Bronze Coinage 200-86 B.C.", Hesperia 45.
"The 1926 Piraeus Hoard and Athenian Bronze Coinage c. 86 B.C.", Αρχ. Δελτ. 28(1973) Μελέται.

Kroll, J., "Two Hoards of 1st C. B.C. Athenian Bronze Coins", Αρχ. Δελτ. 27(1972) Μελέται.
"The Eleusis Hoard of Athenian Imperial Coins and Some Deposits from the Athenian Agora", Hesperia 42.

Starr, C., Athenian Coinage 480-449, Oxford 1970.

Thompson, M., The New Style Coinage of Athens, New York 1961. SW.
Svoronos, J. Les Monnaies d'Athens, Munich 1923-1926. SW. R(Chicago 1976).
the best - includes all but 2 Athenian coins

E) SOUTHERN GREECE AND ISLANDS.

The British Museum Catalogue:
Wroth, W., Vol. IX Crete and Aegean Islands, London 1388. SW. R.
Gardner, P., Vol. X The Peloponnesus, London 1887. SW, R.
Head, B.V., Vol. XII Corinth and Colonies, London 1889. SW, R.

Imhoof-Blumer & Gardner, A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias, London 1887. R.
Terrible to use but useful

F) MAJOR PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS.

Forrer, L. The Weber Collection Vol. II, London 1924. R.

Grose, S. W., Fitzwilliam Museum, McClean Bequest Greek Coins Vol. II, Cambridge 1926. SW., OP.

Sylloge Numorum Graecorum - simple descr. + plates
Danish National Museum Parts 6-17, Copenhagen 1942-1944(Thrace, Macedonia Thessaly to Illyricum, Epirus-Acarnania, Aetolia-Euboea,
All SW, OP.Attica-Aegina, Corinth, Argolis-Aegean Islands, Phliasia-Laconia)

England.
Ashmolean Museum Part III(Macedonia 1976) and ff.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Leake and General Collections. OP.

The Lockett Collection. OP.

Greece.
Evelpides Collection Part II Macedonia-Epirus(Louvain 1975) ff.

G) MINTS WITH EXISTING CORPORA OR MAJOR STUDIES.

ABDERA, Achaean League, Aegina, Ainos, Akanthos, Arcadian League, Corinth, Delphi, Doultum, Dionea, Epirus, Euboean League, Hermes, Larissa, Marroneia, Megalopolis, Melos, Mende, Nikopolis, Olympia, Phocis, Stagira, Thasos.

H) CORPORA IN THE PRESS OR UNDER WAY.

Laconia, Locris, Phaneus, Sicyon, Stymphalus, Thebes, Thessaly.

II. ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE.

KL 8-7 Crawford, M., Roman Republican Coinage, Cambridge 1974. SW. the bible

Grueber, H.A., Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, London 1910. R
Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage, London 1952. R.

III. ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE. - very easy to use

A) General.

KI 8 / Ki 25 → Mattingly, H., Roman Coins, London 1960. SW, OP.

Seer, D., Roman Coins and Their Values, London 1974. a book for collectors

KU009 Sutherland, C.H.V., Roman Coins, London 1974.

B) MAJOR COLLECTIONS OR CATALOGUES.

Banti & Simonetti, Corpus Nummorum Romanorum(in press, Vols. I-II already published, up to Germanicus). every single coin type

The British Museum Catalogue:

Mattingly, H., Vol. I Augustus to Vitellius, London 1923. Revised R. SW
Vol. II Vespasian to Domitian, London 1930. Revised R. SW
Vol. III Antoninus Pius to Commodus, London 1930. Revised R. SW
Vol. IV Nerva to Hadrian, London 1936. Revised R. SW
Vol. V. Pertinax to Elagabalus, London 1950. Revised R. SW
Carson, R., Vol. VI Severus Alexander to Balbinus and Pupienus, London 1962. R. SW

The Roman Imperial Coinage(RIC):

Mattingly and Sydenham, Vol. I Augustus to Vitellius, London 1923. SW R.
Vol. II Vespasian to Hadrian, London 1926. SW R.
Vol. III Antoninus Pius to Commodus, London 1930. SW R.
Vol. IV i Pertinax to Geta, London1936. SW R.
Sutherland, Vol. IV ii Macrinus to Pupienus, London 1938. SW R.
Vol. IV iii Gordian III to Uranius Antoninus, London 1949. SW R.
Webb, - Vol. V i Valerian I to Florian, London 1927. SW R.
Vol. V ii Probus to Diocletian's Reform, London 1933. SW R.
Sutherland & Carson, Vol. VI Diocletian's Reform to the Death of Maximinus, London 1967. SW.
Bruun, Vol. VII Constantine and Licinius, London 1966. SW.
Pearce, Vol. IX Valentinian I to Theodosius I, London 1951. SW R.
Volumes VIII and X are being prepared.

Seaby, H.A., Roman Silver Coins I Republic to Augustus, London 1967.
II Tiberius to Commodus, London 1968.
III Pertinax to Balbinus and Pupienus, London 1969.
IV Gordian III to Postumus, London 1971.

Cohen - les Monnaies

C) LATE ROMAN COINAGE. - many found in Athens. Bronze & very numerous

Adelson and Kustas, ANSM 142, A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I, New York, 1962.
"A Sixth Century Hoard of Minimi from the Western Peloponnese", ANSMN XI(1964).
Carson, Hill and Kent, Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 324-498, London 1960. SW R.
standard ref. - arranged by mint
Bruck, C., Die Spätrömische Kupferprägung, Graz 1961. OP.

IV. BYZANTINE COINAGE.

A) GENERAL.

Lhotka, J.F., "Introduction to East Roman Coinage" and "Notes on Common Byzantine Bronze Coins" both bound as one reprinted from The Numismatist c. 1956. OP?

Sear, D., Byzantine Coins and Their Values, London 1975.

KO 125 Whitting, P.D., Byzantine Coins, London 1973.

B) MAJOR CATALOGUES.

Bendall, S., & Donald, P.J., The Billon Trachaea of Michael VIII Palaeologus 1258-1282, London 1974.

The Dunbarton Oaks Catalogue: (DOC) standard work

Bellinger, Vol. I Anastasius I to Maurice, Washington D.C. 1966. SW OP.

Grierson, Vol. II Phocas to Theodosius III, Washington D.C. 1968. SW.

Vol. III Leo III to Nicephorus III, Washington D.C. 1973. SW.

Hendy, M., Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire 1081-1261, Wash. D.C. SW.

Wroth, W., Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths etc. in the British Museum, London, 1911. R.

KO 14 Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum, London, 1908. R.

V. MEDIEVAL COINS.

Metcalf, D.M., "Frankish Petty Currency from the Areopagus at Athens;" Hesperia 34.

"The Pylia Hoard: Deniers Tournois of Frankish Greece" ANSMN 17(1971).

Papadopoli, Monete di Venezia, Venice 1893-1919. SW R.

Poey d'Avant, Monnaies Féodales de France, Paris 1858ff. SW OP.

Schlumberger, G., Numismatique de l'Orient Latin, Paris 1878. SW R OP.

VI. ISLAMIC COINS. the best one learn to read the dates

Miles, G., The Athenian Agora Vol. IX The Islamic Coins, Princeton 1962. R.

Plant, R.J., Arabic Coins and How to Read Them, London 1973.

VII. EXCAVATION REPORTS.

Edwards, K.M., Corinth/VI Coins 1896-1929, Cambridge(Mass.) 1933. OP. very useful

Thompson, M., The Athenian Agora II Coins Roman-Venetian, Princeton 1954. R.

VIII. A FEW USEFUL PERIODICALS AND SERIES.

Chiron
Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte (JNG)
American Numismatic Society Museum Notes (ANSMN).
A.N.S. Numismatic Notes and Monographs (NNM)
Numismatic Chronicle (NC).
Numismatic Literature (NL), A.N.S.
Revue Numismatique.

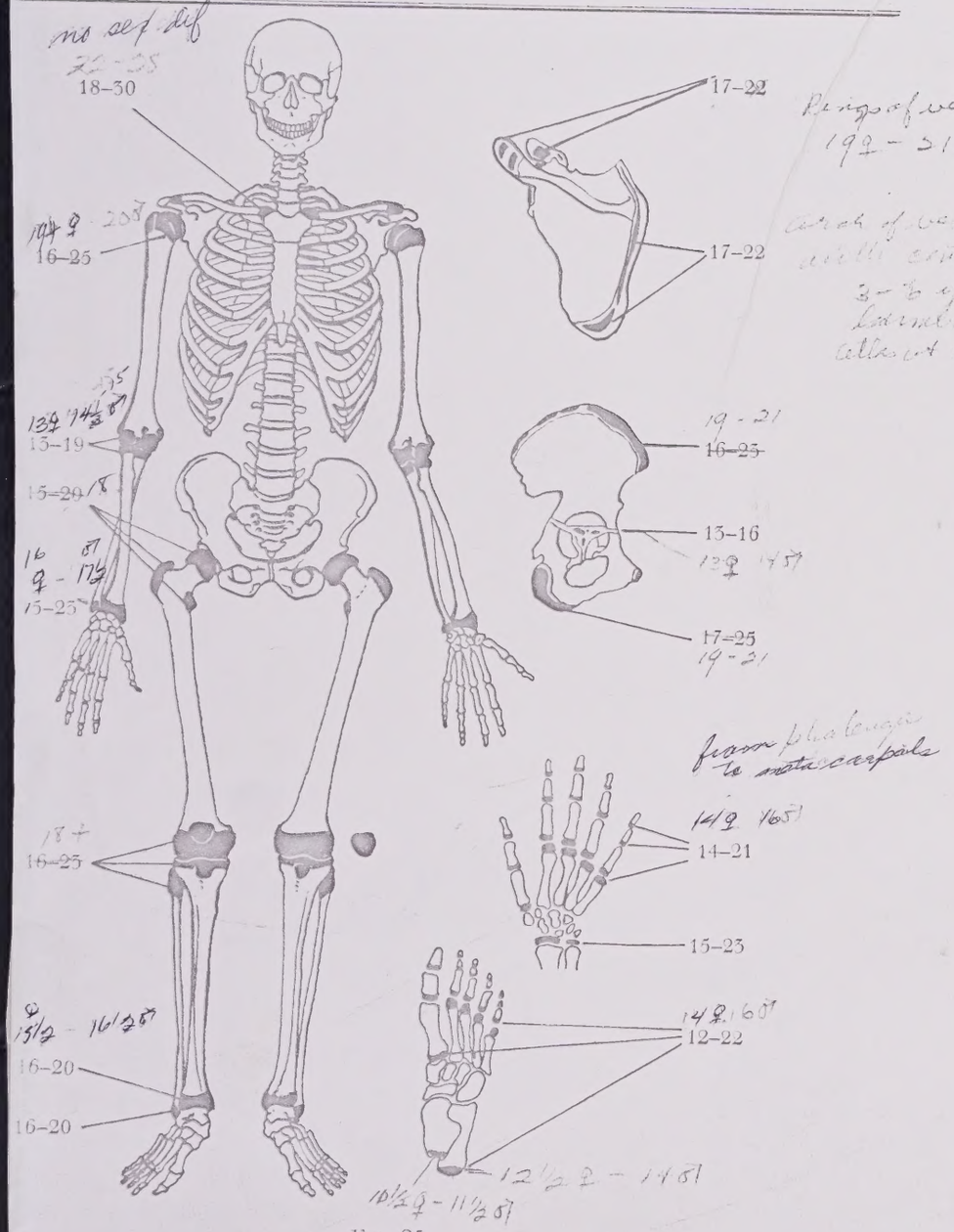


FIG. 25

f epiphyseal union of various parts of the skeleton. All numbers represent years, the tween each pair showing the time span within which the particular epiphyses unite. Data from various sources

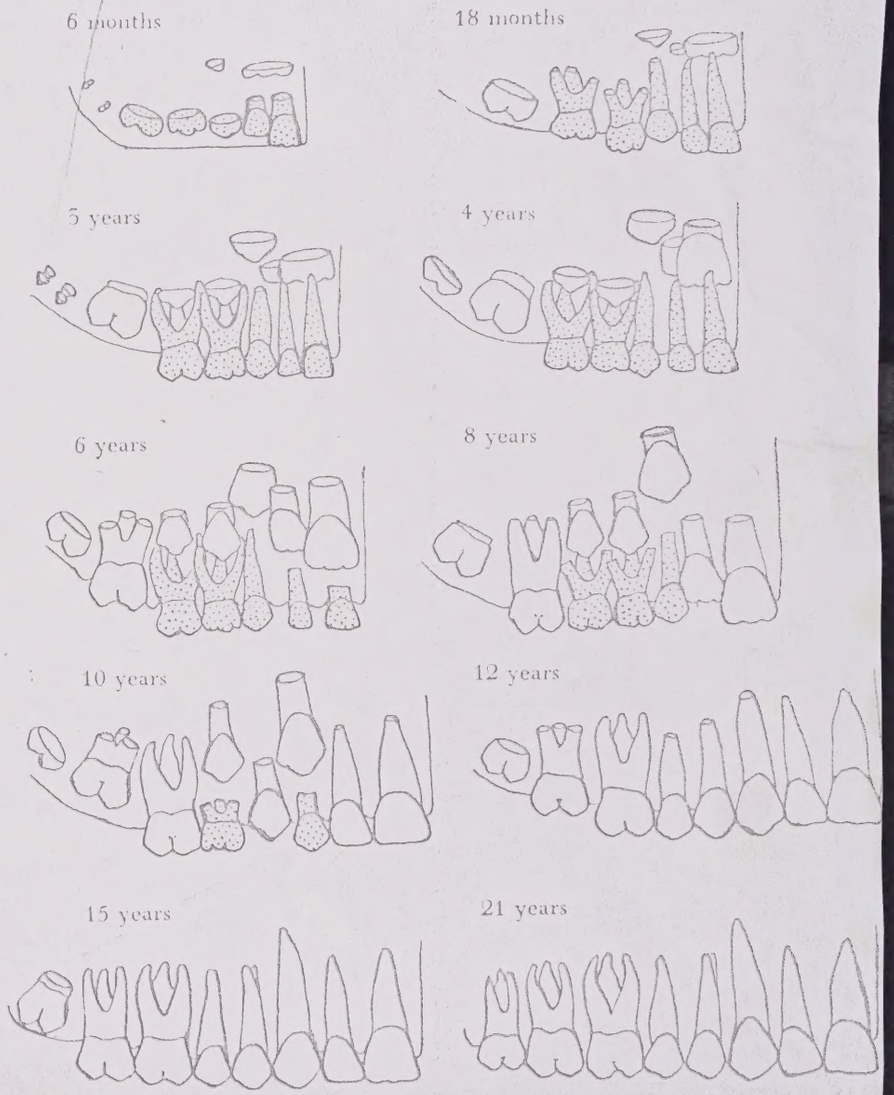


FIG. 24

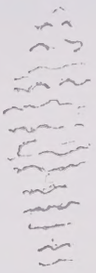
Average developmental stages of the human dentitions from 6 months of age to 21 years. teeth represent the milk (deciduous) dentition. After I. Schour & M. Massler

Phases of Pubic symphysis age change, after T.W. Todd, 1920, 1921; McKern & Stewart, 1957

1

18 - 19

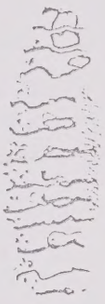
Adolescent ridge & furrow
Rugged rounded ridges & sharp grooves like waves of molten metal
No margins or bevel



2

20 - 21

Foreshadows ventral bevel
New finely-textured bone posteriorly fills grooves: hints dorsal margin
Bony nodules can occur superiorly



3

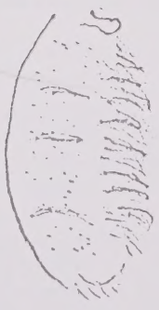
22 - 24

Start of ventral bevel (rarefied rounded strip) and of dorsal margin
Flux : progressive obliteration of ridge & furrow system

4

25 - 26

Dorsal margin clear
Lower margin rounded
Ventral bevel advances
Ridges blur with porosity



5

27 - 30

Upper end starts with bony nodules which may foreshadow ventral rampart
Lower end clearer

ca. 5-10-year leeway, in any of these procedures, increases with age!

6

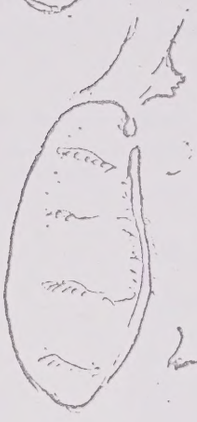
30 - 35

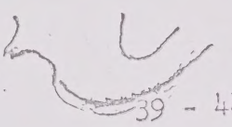
Ventral rampart developed, increasing definition of extremities; pubic face & ventral aspect still granular No lipping

7

35 - 39

Bony outgrowths, esp. at sacrotuberous, inguinal, gracilis attachments
Face flatter with less activity





8

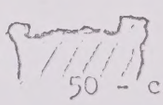
39 - 44

Smooth face inactive
Oval outline & defined rim, unlipped, less granular resting face
Ventral aspect inactive

9

45 - 50

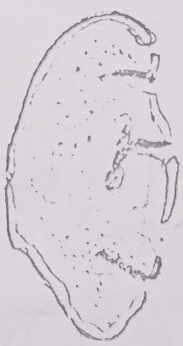
Rim develops around face, lipped at dorsal & ventral edges & angular in section



10

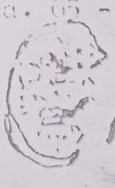
50 - ca. 65

Irregularity & erosion
Erosion & erratic growths on face with breaking down of ventral margin & rarefaction upper ventral



ca. 65 - x

Irregular breakdown, pitted spongy



10+

Table 4

Regression equations for estimation of maximum, living stature (cm) of American Whites, Negroes and Mongoloids, in order of preference according to standard errors of estimate.

(Data by Trotter & Gleser, 1952, 1958)

MALES

White

1·31 (Fem + Fib) + 63·05
1·26 (Fem + Tib) + 67·09
2·60 Fib + 75·50
2·32 Fem + 65·53
2·42 Tib + 81·93
1·82 (Hum + Rad) + 67·97
1·78 (Hum + Ulna) + 66·98
2·89 Hum + 78·10
3·79 Rad + 79·42
3·76 Ulna + 75·55

Negro

1·20 (Fem + Fib) + 67·77
1·15 (Fem + Tib) + 71·75
2·10 Fem + 72·22
2·19 Tib + 85·36
2·34 Fib + 80·07
1·66 (Hum + Rad) + 73·08
1·65 (Hum + Ulna) + 70·67
2·88 Hum + 75·48
3·32 Rad + 85·43
3·20 Ulna + 82·77

Mongoloid

1·22 (Fem + Fib) + 70·24
1·22 (Fem + Tib) + 70·37
2·40 Fib + 80·56
2·39 Tib + 81·45
2·15 Fem + 72·57
1·68 (Hum + Ulna) + 71·18
1·67 (Hum + Rad) + 74·83
2·68 Hum + 83·19
3·54 Rad + 82·00
3·48 Ulna + 77·45

FEMALES

White

0·68 Hum + 1·17 Fem + 1·15 Tib + 50·12
1·39 (Fem + Tib) + 53·20
2·93 Fib + 59·61
2·90 Tib + 61·53
1·35 Hum + 1·95 Tib + 52·77
2·47 Fem + 54·10
4·74 Rad + 54·93
4·27 Ulna + 57·76
3·36 Hum + 57·97

Negro

0·44 Hum — 0·20 Rad + 1·46 Fem + 0·86 Tib + 56·33
1·53 Fem + 0·96 Tib + 58·54
2·28 Fem + 59·76
1·08 Hum + 1·79 Tib + 62·80
2·45 Tib + 72·65
2·49 Fib + 70·90
3·08 Hum + 64·67
3·31 Ulna + 75·38
2·75 Rad + 94·51

Athenian Topography

Required - Tues. + Thurs. a.m. sessions + Fri. trips, year end paper
Expected -
Optional - Wed. a.m. mus. visits starting after Xmas.
" - seminars

1 rep: on top., 1 on a trip, 2 on mus. visits (1 long + 1 short). Topography papers (Attica + Athens) 20 mins. long

Hellenistic Architecture seminars - period begins with mid. IV approx. Papers presented, followed by discussion, toward end of year.

Extras - Mr. Kam's pottery seminar at Agora 5-6 wks, once/wk
Mr. Walker on coin identification - 3/yr.
Mr. Jordan adv. epigraphy (Feb.)
Mrs. Bisell 2 or 3 sessions on bones
Thurs. after tea there are talks by older students + special speakers.

Museum Visits - too little in the past. 2 mus. reports, (1 maj. 15 min. 1 min. + 5 min.)
Any Ath. mus. may be used in choosing topics for mus. reports (Mr. Ed. must approve).
Don't choose too small an object e.g. coins.
The 2 reports should be on topics which overlap.

Friday trips - 1 to be arranged, 1 to be longer at the end of the year, prob. Aegina. Try to be back for tea but it may be later.
Suggested reading lists for Tues, Thurs + Fri

Topography of the Athens Region

Tues. → W. Judeich – Topographie von Athen ² 1931
Travlos p1-18 Urbanistic Dev. of Athens :- Πολεοδομική Ἐξέλιξις τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
E. Curtius p1-18
Leake – Top. of Athens 1-105
Kurt Wachsmuth Vol p1-223 Die Stadt Athen in Altertum

Thurs. → The Mycenaean akropolis
Καυβαδίας – Kawerau – colour-coded plans & drawings of prehistoric Die Ausgrabungen der Akropolis 1906
~~Dakoutides~~ Dakoridis – Ἡ μυκηναϊκὴ (remains) ἀκρόπολις τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
Judeich p51-55
Travlos 19-32
Stanley Hill Thallon 8-21 The Ancient City of Athens

Frid. Herodotos

Sched. change – next Tues. changed to Mon. 9:30 St. Philip's gate

Walk of city walls with Colin a poss. late in winter or a Sun.

Athenian Topography Sessions

November 29

Topography sessions aim:- ident. of areas, bldgs, mons.
Ident from lit, inscrips. Avoid assum. we have teamed up names + mons. Strabo says Attica is a crescent, with mountains - not as much help as we would like.
For Athens we have the ① monuments ② Pausanias (unfort. his first book) who describes only part ③ guide bks. by IV Cent A.D. eg. Diodorus prob. 4 bks.
Many anc. authors were not writing to inform completely eg Paus., preferred to describe the very early remains. Paus. thought style very impp. so in varying his prep. he can be misleading. ④ Coins often portray various bldgs.
2 sources for early bldgs. are ① the early travellers who left drawings of the bldgs as they saw them before they were buried. ② Churches which are often built over anc. sanc. Angus Mommson's Bk. on early Athens, Gregorovius bk on Athens not as good as on Rome. Dumont includes the Carrey drawings.
Pallia Athena reprod. many early plans + draw.
Kavadias Kaveras - The Akropolis.
Judeich is the Ath. top.'s Bible. One of his plans includes names of the streets + most of the chapels.
Const. Berlies plan good but does not show all the antiq. There is an accomp. text which gives anc + mod. names. His plan shows Athens up to 20 yrs. ago.

Saw - Hymettus Agias Cosmos, Salamis, Munichia, Zea, Koredálon Mt. (prison lights show on top of mt.) Pnyx, Philipapos (also called Hill of Muses) gap to Pl. of Mesolongion, ~~Pantelia~~ Parnes, Frog Rock, Sarkovouni, Academy, Univ. Library? Museum, Colonus Hippias, Hill of Rhetos

Dec. 1 The Mycenaean Akropolis

J. Travlos – Pict. Dictionary of Ancient Athens

At the conclusion of the Gk. War of Independence 1834, work of demolishing all of the medieval constructions + remov. accum. earth was begun.

Excavations of 1885-91 cleared Akropolis to bedrock, found remains of early bldgs. carefully buried when V Cent. shrines built, found prehistoric remains for first time.

Neolithic was first period of habitation when first settlers came c. 5000 B.C.

Late Helladic, beginning 15-early 14 B.C was highest point of prehistoric Athens. Palace for king + admin. offices + shrines on akr. summit with its terrace walls serving as protection. Remains of terrace along n. + w. sides of palace. Entrance to palace on w. Back entrance reached by a steep path coming up n. side of akropolis.

Pelargikon or Pelasgikon Wall built to fortify Akr. in 2nd ½ of 13th B.C. North side entrance went out of use but was replaced by a postern gate a little to west on n. side. Main entr. to Akr. still at w. but guarded by high bastion

Enneapylon or outer Pelargikon built to protect lower w. slope of Akr. + take in part of n. + s. slopes as well – took in Asklepieion spring + the Klepsydra. Ath. disc. at this time spring in cave of Aglaeros + built stairway to it.

Mr. Wright

Concent. on Gateways & Terraces around Erech.

Steps below Beulé Gate have been much discussed - one view is they are animal tracks (!). They had hair under a Turk. paving. Are they Mycenaean? Maybe, maybe not. Jim says they do not continue. n. likely. Do they incline to the east? The eleventh & possible 12th step are imp. in the argument. Jim feels the idea of a continuation of the roadway to the n. & the area of the Agrippa mon. & then a switchback is unlikely - You may instead have turned rt after the Myc steps.

When Nike bastion restored, Myc. bastion discovered by Balanos. '46 Steven found blocks of ls. in roadway on which he based a curved circuit wall.

Kav & Kav - found under the Pinacotheci fill with Myc-sherds. Within the fill on s. is a rubble wall. A n.-s. wall was at level of Myc. fill. The fill seems def. to belong to a terrace even though we do not have its face. Unusual however to have a circuit wall with no faces left.

Pows found blocks seem to belong to bldg preceding the Pina. Does this suggest an archaic bldg? Steven's blocks may be related to the found blocks in question. Jim believes we have a terrace here not a circuit wall.

A wall discovered below Cyc. wall still above ground east of Nike temple - this wall difficult to interpret. Was there a tower here? Jim thinks a terrace more likely which surr. a shrine & that there was no tower.
Went down steps to see this wall. Under the Nike T. were taken in to see the Myc. altar with a surr. wall c. 8' sq

West neck & main gateway of pres. Prop. Jim has his opin position for the roadway to the Myc. gate which fits between his other reconstructions. This was the Myc. gate which the Persians attacked.

Followed the line of the wall along s. side & around e. end of Akr. to see spots where it was exposed. A good piece to see at s.e. corner, also cuttings where other sections may have stood.

Looked down into large opening & could see sections of wall & terraces. Stairway (later closed) went out the n.e. corner of this exposed section. Houses were built over the stairway after it went out of use. Could see some of the stairs by looking down s.w. edge of the exposed area.

Col. drums of n. wall sit on Myc. circuit wall.

Traces of terrace walls mentioned in several places, e.g. & under the Erech. Few remains of palace which were 2 sandstone blocks & 1 col. base (quite worked surface. 2 other bases pointed out s. of Erech. (may not be in situ) - are doubtful.

Looked for evidence of terracing w. of Erech. There is supposed to be a piece of terrace wall under s. corner of w. porch & w. wall of Erech. There is fill under here which is prehistoric. This whole area of terraces very complicated.

Cutting for w. edge of palace terrace pointed out - not real.

Stairway pointed out on north & last part of Myc. circuit. Jim wants to take circuit over to the main gate at this point

Dec. 5/77 Sally Immerwahr

Wells on n.w. of ~~agora~~ akropolis
Bothroi in agora
Some stratified deposits
Roads of Classical times already in use in prehistoric
Cist graves - may indic. contin. of M. Hell. practice -
No chamber tombs intact as rock not suitable for these.
Richest tombs on n. of Areopagus.
No tholos tombs. But one block in stoa bas could be a lintel
Mid Hell. material in pockets on n. slope of ~~ridge~~ saddle which comes bet. Ak. & Areop.
Saw one tomb (chamber) which they tried very hard to protect but rock was collapsing so had to be backfilled.
To S. of akropolis Myc. finds (tombs, graves) & near Ilissos R. One tomb here rifled in 1930 but some of the items were found.
We now see finds are quite widespread - was it all one city? Will discuss S. of the Pnyx & earliest burial of agora (near Metroön)

To r. of entrance case of L. Neol. ware esp. 2 red burnished ware on top shelf. Comparable mat. found at Kephalla in Kea. Some items in the agora case are complete Reclining & twisted marble fig. of mid Neol. period in a very contorted position. Sim. find from Anatolia.

1939 Chamber Tomb - 12 burials to be found intact, 6m x 4m so impress. in size. Rock cut benches & slab in middle which covered the deep cist. Roof had collapsed & sealed off bench where pyxis was found. 2 large jars nearly cpl. from the tomb. Very large jar in the cave - very late Hell. III 2 very flat alabastra found on the bench.

Ivory piece, with dot of carving, made from an elephants tusk. Has lid. Minoan or Mycenaean? Sally thinks it is an import from Argos.
Also a small ivory pyxis.
Gold leaf in leaf form, rosettes, likely decorated the shroud of the woman (?) buried.
Bronze ladle in the case is a problem. How was it made? On a lathe or hammered down?

Another tomb from N. slope of Areopagus
Found 1947. Presents fewer problems than last one. Long short bronze sword with gold rivets. Gold rosettes, steatite buttons - traces of wood found also. Pottery is disapp compared to last tomb. Is largely undecorated. One cup has a black dep which is found to have been covered with tin so resembling silver. This was rare. Some other cup have been found.

Last end Case - has a large krater on bottom shelf with attractive scene dec. Likely belonged to a collapsed chamber tomb. There was not a real cult of the dead among Myc, but they believed they must provide the dead with enough provisions to last them on their journey till the body was decomposed. When it was a skeleton it could be pushed aside.

Sub Neolithic Burial - shaft type - had to go down a well at the bottom of which was a rock cut chamber with a skeleton. There was a lot of water. Sally not convinced it was Neol. but was late Neol. Connections with Kephalo found here too.

The prehistoric burials found in the agora were a bonus of the excavating of the agora area.

Dec. 7. J. Travlos - Pictorial Dict. of Ancient Athens

Very few Geom. remains on Akr., T. of Ath. on site of Myc. palace but many graves & much pottery found round about it.
Appearance of temples of VI can be pictured from finds (esp. excavations of T. c. roof tiles, frags. of poros & marble sculp.; architecture, inscrips.) of excavations which Gks. had buried when they decided to rebuild shrines in V B.C.
So there likely was Building C & E & W. of Parthenon, Building B on site of Pinakotheke, old peripteral T of Athena & the S. of Erech, & Hekatompedon on site of Parthenon.

Myc. wall remained but less imp. In 566 upper part of Myc bastion demolished & altar of Athena Nike placed there. At same time Myc. fortified gate out of use & mon. entrance build for Panathenaic procession

At end of VI Acropolis no longer a fort but belonged to the gods. 6C. new buildings started on the Akr. after Marathon:-
1. building of first marble Parthenon begun
2. magnif. Propylaia

When Persian invaders came in 480, akrop. walls not strong enough so they were fortified with wooden barricades which only fueled the fire when Persians burned the akr.

Old Temple of Athena - large peripteral D. temple amphidistyle in antis. Built in 529-20 which replaced T. of late VII or early VI C. which had replaced the Geom. T on same site. This was Peisistratid T of poros with rak. cornice, metopes, pinas & roof tiles of island marble. Some ped. sculp. preserved. After Pers. destruction half of cella, used for construc. of them. N. wall of Akr.

The Parthenon - Older Parthenon started 488-5 BC. Studied by Dinsmoor, L. Ross 1835, P. Kavvadias in 1885-90 exposed the solid poros foundations, B. N. Hill in 1912 established the plan. Work had reached setting of 1st + 2nd col. drums + lower courses of cella wall when Persians destroyed it.

Hekatompedon - grandfather of Parthenon, of poros, built 570-66 + ded. 566 at first celebration of Greater Panathenaia. Sev. blocks in n. wall of Akr., most of the rest in fillings needed s. + e of Parth of terrace of Older Parth. Marble for metopes, simas, antefixes. The numerous polychrome poros sculp. belong to peds. of this temple.

There must also have been a gt. grandfather, of sun dried brick of VII or early VI corresponding to father of Old Temple of Athena.

Judith Binder

VI - 2 T to Athena and ¼ of VI and last ¼

and ¼ of VI - name, erection, destruction, dates, reconstruction site. will not use name Hekatompedon but mid VI T. Also use name Old T of Athena.

Mid VI C.T. - saw apex of sima & part of gutter. Design of palmettes & lotus, lilies above. Pieces on rt. & left with colours red & black. Block set on apex of sima which supported akroterion very unusual. Akr. restored acc. to Schuchardt.

Cannot be akr. tape of mid VI T - because carving of face too good & advanced. Hands quite diff. in style - lumpy, lifeless, seems to be from a relief. The two pieces cannot belong together. The head could be from a relief - rather flat back & neck suggests a relief. The two pieces of akr. do not belong to the sima. Akr. frags. date 580-70 cf. head of Dipylon kouros & Met. K. lear is flat mb. akr. abacus goes up last. There are frags. which really belong to this T.

There are other frags. assoc. with this mid VI T, i.e. the panther with circles & the animal's head. We know mid VI had some marble metopes also lg. ones worked with triglyphs. Num. parts of lions have been found and how they were set up not decided. Num. frags. of lotus soffits found & saw them in the bk. frags. of birds (incl. stork) found also. Gr. for stork is pelargos so of name of the wall Pelargikon. Another frag. shows sea eagles. They seem to come from the ped. & were seen from below

Bluebeard pieces are from east ped. of mid VI T. Design on raking sima is sunken in. Sima frags. below with incised designs.

Num. pieces of sima found with clear patterns so width of bldg. could be determined.

Clearly the twisted tails of ~~Triton~~ fig. showed he is corners of peds. Twisted tails of rt. ~~Triton~~ fig. prove this was a three headed monster. Beards were blue when found but darkened on exposure. Made of porous, which is soft for 3 wks & easy to carve hence you can have the snaps of fine detail which occurs in these figs. of heads of ~~Triton~~ group & Calf Bearer which is only a little later, (560-50) Identification of 3 headed fig. - twisted tails, top is human form, 3 heads, wings made it Typhon? Snakes heads were attached by metal pins which ~~also~~ belongs to Typhon. Judith says he is Typhon, not anyone else. Left group is Herakles struggling with Triton whom he has almost subdued. Most sculp. frags found in S.E. corn of abrop. but there was a dump on the N. too. Broneer dug here & found a lot incl. a head which he said belonged to Herakles. Frag. of drapery in centre must belong to Zeus.

Lions from Central Group - 2 lions have brought down a bull What did the lions mean to the Greeks? It seems that lions charging a bull seem to symbolize "the temple" for some near eastern people so same idea may be present here. Perhaps lions are protectors when placed in ped.

Other Pedyment - central group displayed does not belong. You must think a second lion group here. The corner angles have snake tailed groups again. Real central group is in the first room - we have one huge lioness bringing down a small bull. This lioness diff in style from other central groups so one scholar says it is late VI. Not enough evid. so this lion belongs between last group of corner snakes & belongs to the 2nd ped group.

looked at Cimonian wall. Blocks of mid V/I T built into s. wall of Ath. not the n. Cimon build ~~n~~ wall. Sect. of mid V/I T set up near piece of exposed Cimonian marble. The architecture never pulled. Saw more frags of the mid V/I T E of the museum. Considered one block built into s. wall of Ath. which is cut back in such a way the architrave is now restored in 3 courses. One expert said therefore the T could not be peripteral only tristyle in antis. But there are so many col frags of drums & caps. But this T seems to have been a piece meal affair so all parts could be used & T be peripteral

looked at "Hekatompedon inscrip." which cannot be from Hek. T itself because it was carved on a metope of the T itself. Climbed into the hole to see it but session stopped because of rain.

Dec 9 Judith Binder

Started with piece of animal head (bull's eye) from Old W. Prod. Temple of Athena. Don't use the name Hekatompedon. Old T also called Dörpfeld T & Peisis T. Dörpf. because he discovered the foundations. Peis. T. name ties it in to a spec. date 530-20 is date of Old T which makes it Cleisthenes time. Old T is the best name.

Bull's eye is displayed upside down. Theseis 1st marble sculp. on the akr. T of Ap. at Delphi is of comp. date. Old T had 4 waterspouts at corners of the bldg. Says one desp. in splendid condition. Isabel says Rampin rider & Peplos K. & a hound are by same sculp. Was Payne's discovery that ~~lion's~~ head belonged together. Later there, the lion's head, the hound & a pegasos & the other three were put together as work of Pheidemes. Other's have been made part of the group & the attribution now rests on comp. of toenails. Lion's head (c. 520-10) - note mane, ears, bumps over eyes - is a little later than lion's heads from Delphi. Palmettes on background belong to late VI. One ram's head out in the country is closely related to the ones fr. Old T & belongs to Telesterion at Eleusis

Piece of relief sculp. - prob. Hermes - beard sticking out, hair bound. Chiton of the finest material. All modelling very good. Isabel dates it to 500 B.C.

Another relief - Charioteer & his chariot. Like the last one in all respects but dated to 525 on label. Part of this relief found in N. wall of Akr. & one in fill at E. end of akr. Perhaps the bldg (Old T.) was destroyed in 2 stages. This piece seemed to be a bit too late for a piece of Peis. times. Various places to which it has been assigned are no good. Goes much better with Old T & date should be later.

Four figs - from the Pediment

Pallas Athena is brandishing her lance. In this T was the ancient cult statue of Athena. Likely similar to cult statue in mid VI C. T. Folds & suting of the drapery clearly shown - taut lines of drapery around rt leg indic. she is rushing forward. Many fem - figs in akr. mus. have a chiton with strong crinkles at top of garment, less strong at bottom. This does not indicate 2 garments but a diff. effect on the garment by the body underneath & the pull of gravity. The little snakes on her helmet do not really belong - are in plaster & have no foundation.

Of Antenor Kore which some say (wrongly) belongs on the Anterior base. She is earlier than Apollo T at Delphi. Earliest date for Apollo T is 514-510. We now have various pieces of evid. that Old T. of Athena is later than Apollo T.

Discussed - the dev. of akdom. musc. in Torsion of - how it is done in rt. hand giant where depiction could not be earlier than 570

Horse in courtyard is the one which is proposed for part of a group in center of last ped.

Outside - Arch. mater. fr. Old T of A build into n. wall in 2 way (a) to be shown off (b) to be structural (saw 2 upside down caps & a col. drum. each sliced down on outer side so they appeared as a straight block fr. outside. On outside we saw old of tawny coloured blocks treated in the same way. A bit further on opening left where abacus & top of col are facing plus a col. drum. Old T. of Athena has never been pub. - Mid VI got somewhat better treatment.

Old T of Athena built on gr. sloping to west & to n. Foundations at this n.w. corner are of Cara ls. An occasional block of akr. ls. which is very hard to work. Cara is much easier. Lower courses of these found. not carefully shaped. There is more as you go up & at the top you almost have ashlar masonry. In VI ashlar used for T walls not foundations. This found. seems to be transitional masonry & could not have been built before end of VI. Inside found. look very diff. - are akr. ls. Foundations of Karyatid porch partly on new found. - partly on some found. for outer col. Inside found. diff. from outside ones. Temple is in 2 parts - east for Ath Polias, west for Erechtheus & perhaps state treasury. Schuchard & his xmas tried to place them here to start but they later were identified with mid VI T.

Date of destruction imp in setting date of construction.

Found. for cols. must be stronger than those for walls - hence the diff between the inner foundat. & the outer.

The discussion about Hekatompedon started out because cella was called Hek Naos.

Judith thinks Old T of Ath. replaced its predecessor. Site of Old T & site of Erech. constitute site of an earlier T. of Athena & Erechtheus - Prob. the 2 fenced bases? for wooden cols belong to it.

Some found. blocks (stylob) from Old T of Ath. used to piece out rock cut step section of Parth W. terrace retaining wall. Likely the terrace built after the Parth was done prob. ca 430

This means decision of what to do with Old T & to build Erech was taken only in mid V. So both Old T of Ath & predecess of Parth ~~Parth~~ were destroyed taken down at some time & built into n. wall of Akr.

West below n. side of Akr where we could see whole architrave & frieze section built into the wall. Even projecting cornice blocks are in place. These are pieces of old T of Ath. used for demon. N. wall called Themistoclean Wall due to Leake

who remembered his Thuc. lower sections of them. Wall in Cerameikos not visible then. But them. name should not be attributed to n. wall because them. did not want to build it. Sequence is mid VI T, Older T of Athens, Older Parthen. Mid VI only is built into s. wall. Older T of A. & Older Parth mat (drums further east) only built into n. wall so it must be Periclean. of the availability of Older T of Ath mat. for Parth w. terrace wall. N wall has planned to remind people of impiety of barbarians

diff to place drums here so it is planned

Dec. 13 F. Winter

Dealt with Bouleuterion

Late Archaic c 500 Boul. can be seen - blue lr. blocks belong to it - others are under where we stood & extended to point where hill begins below Theseum. There may have been an admin complex here in early VI c. 2 inward turning walls on E. side suggest a terrace. Not possible to keep all foundations open so some are covered in again. There seems to have been a colonnade with rooms around it

Many columns found - of next stage in place - very large several rooms. Remains of footings for int. supports - 5 in ⊓ shape - would have supported roof & heavy wood. Walls of sun dried brick - No evidence so far of leaders at this time. Likely existing tiers of wooden seats around 3 sides of rect. Would have burned merrily in 480.

This old Boul. allowed to stand when a new one built to house the archives. New Bouleuterion has even less left. Was not cut down through bedrock to level of older Boul. but some cuttings & found - stretches can be seen. Was a little smaller than its Archaic predec.

Supports would have been needed to support roof & 2 depressions found at back where 2 stood - other 2 were ~~not~~ found at front. Wooden seats on 3 sides. Ionic col. on S. side of bldg. of a later date i.e. late IV or early III. More formal entranceway added as part of a greater emphasis on uniformity along W. side of agora. Colour contrast of materials apparent here too. Long Ionic col. along this west side.

Metroön - Mother of the Gods inscr., with a cult room in the centre. Date, judging by orchid - ceramic gives ca 3rd ¼ of II. Archives kept here. This bldg may belong to period of bldg of Stoa of Attalos.

Tholos

A complex preceded on this site. Bad funation of earlier bldgs. not identified.
Bldg. Hesperia. Tholos also called Skias. Reasons for circ. form not known. Housed prytaneis during their month of office. Seal, weights & measures kept here. Floor packed earth to start - then marble chip pavement; later marble slabs. Used in Hell. & Roman times. May have been domed. Stood till VI A.D. Door & Kitchen were additions.

Strategeion

Civic. Saw the present proposed location.

Eponymous Heroes Monument

Fence around the outside. Was notice board of Athens. Capping blocks on top of fence posts.
3rd 1/4 of IV on basis of mouldings on block where tripod stood at one end. 2 new tribes added in 307 B.C. to make 12. There is one other poss. location for Eponymous Heroes base, which is under the Middle Stoa.

Altar of Zeus Agoraios

Moved from the Pnyx? Have we a double transplant. Not really sure what this was.

Stoa of Zeus

After formalization of agora this ⊓ shaped bldg. erected. A stoa with a diff. shape may have been a VI temple here. Controv. for some time as to whether Stoa of Zeus, Royal Stoa the same - not so now. May have had an admin. function.

Dec. 14 Kerameikos - Judith Binder

Begin by looking at a series of stone socles, found. course not visible - ashlar poros. Above come 2 courses of akr. ls. This is them. wall. A couple of blocks are diff. because akr. ls. changes to conglomerate. S slope of akr. is conglom. Grs. started to use it when building th. of Dion. I had blocks for steps. Sundried brick (stuccoed?) on top of these courses. Above the 2 courses of akr. ls. comes a course of ls. blocks, beautifully cut, from another quarry - is known as Konon socle though it can't be

Next come 2 levels of isodomic blocks. Grave stele found in this wall. This socle dates to Demosthenes after Chaironea. Perhaps a higher socle was needed because the nearby Eridanos may have flooded. Also attack techniques had changed at this time so many walls were rebuilt at this time + reinforced to resist the new type of ~~attack~~ siege engines.

Top conglom. courses assoc. with rebuilding of Dipylon Gate.

Last preserved part of wall has blocks of diff. sizes. Justinian? or Valerian? Not likely Justinian. Tiny joints is an unstudied piece of tower.

Saw Sacred Way to Eleusis passing by a stretch of wall around a corner of the first stretch we examined. Again 2 courses of the bottom were hidden one then a blue course, then a section of 4 courses (some are Cara ls.) beautifully jointed. ~~Section of~~ Projecting section added on at this corner to strengthen + provide a pad of tower.

Saw a retaining wall for Eridanos which had previously been washing all over + flooding. Eridanos runs through Themistokles Gate. Further on the Erid. has a wall on either side of it + part of a false vault over it can still be seen prob. IV. Next to this section is the beg. of a section of true vault with a sloping course at the bottom. Erid. needed to be covered more + more as it was being used as a sewer. A monolithic piece of vault

was put in at a later date. Did it serve this purpose orig? Probably it did not but was brought here from some other bldg - a church? Prob. brought here late. Judith says it must be from an anc. bldg. not a church. This pec arch has cuttings in the lower surface as though for a portcullis or something similar. The arch must have been a very large block recut into an arch.

Jan. 10 Asclepieion + S. Slope

Asklepieion

(or 419/18?) 424/19 B.C. Ascl. came to Athens brought by Telemachos A. 3 slopes on S. slope, loc. connected with Pelasgikon area into which Asclep. was not to move. Bldgs. of Asclep cover W. terrace, each terrace. Was Ac, early same on E. & W. terrace? Very little info from Paus. So top. of S. slope a bit hazy so fairly recent excav. undertaken.

Archaic spring house of the Asclepieion is earliest bldg. on S. slope + has a well + spring at the bottom - traces of loc. of superstructure can be traced, VI Cent. from masc. construction. 2 problem bldgs nearly. Cong. + hard together indic IV + Maybe 1st bldg del. to Thomis; 2nd bldg very shoddy. Not sure whether these 2 conn. with Ascl.

Ionic Stoa really was conn. with Asclep. Rooms clear + col. bases can be located. Rooms seem to be earlier than colonnade + the authority says they were dining-rooms, see plan. Patios dated to early IV

East Terrace - Bldg. here restored several times, Rock cut away to accom. it, later overlaid by a basilica, Roman + other remains visible.

The spring is cut from the nat. rock. Arrange. near is Byz. The bothros is on a ste. storey reached by a stairway. A wall masked the stairway - cols. set in the wall? Cols could be later i.e. Roman or Byz.

Whole Asclep Bldg is weird & wonderful

Bothros - likely an offering pit. 4 cols. around it. Stairway came up to the Bothros. Roofing arrangements uncertain. Martin argues that the whole Asclepieion bldg. was constructed so that it appeared unified.

Found. of T of Asclep visible down slope from Bothros. Found. of altar visible too. R. stod. built S. of T. Very little of propylon extending to Pelasg. wall slightly visible.

Sanc. remain till V AD + then closed in b. Theodosian decree. Byz basilica then built. 2 good walls left. Dod. to Cosmos + Damian. Asclep. was one of last pagan gods to go.

Herms

Colin says they are connected to a good send-off. They appear near gates, beside roads, in gymnasia + in all these cases you would wish one a good start. later ones had a portrait head on top. VI was time of earliest herms. They had small arms on which wreaths were hung.

Bronze working Establishment

Paus. mentions very few more on S. slope. But this Estab. found. Was the early city on this side of the Akrop.? There are hum. remains of prehist. settlements here. Sanct. not numerous. This estab. dated to IV but someone says Athena Promachos was cast here.

Odeion of Herodes Atticus

Regrettably identified by early travellers as Theatre of Dionysos. But when real theatre identif. this was most logically ascribed to H. Att. Given to Athens as gift to celebrate death of his wife Regilla in 161 A.D. Called an Odeion by Paus. Most are covered for musical contests but some are small theatres. Problem is we are told this was roofed too. No inner supports so no one can believe literary sources who say it was roofed. Roof is said to have been of cypress wood ~~+s~~ Ash was found on some of the seats which suggests there was a wooden roof. Could cantilevering + an awning have been used?

Built between 161 + 174 A.D. by Paus. Herodes

2 bldg. phases of stage. Statues of Herodes family in niches between doors. Cavea restored with has much original material as poss. 5-6 000 seating cap. Colonnade around cavea at top level.

Odeion not in use very long. Burnt by Heruli ans - in time of Stuart + Rev. was a barley field.

267 A.D.

Stoa of Eumenes

We Stood on retaining wall at first which was not really part of the bldg. Could see bases of rows of cols. + front line in front. Would have been very like Stoa of Attalus + seems to be related to it. It was 2 storeys high as we know from a staircase + had no shops. So roofing would be more simple.

Nicias Men

Saw the foundations. It was really a small Ionic temple like bldg. Many pieces build into the Beule Gate

Roman Bldg. Complex

May have been a university complex of IV A.D. consisting of several rooms. Water system found under some of this bldg. Over down an enclosure was discovered with a horos block referring to the Sanc. of the Nymph. May have been mps in marriages. Sanc. is VI + many finds from here are in Acropolis museum. This sanc. may have played a role in the waters of the Enneakrounos at the time of marriages.

January 12/77 Sanctuaries + Shrines of Agora

Agora orig. a gathering place. Agora had a religious significance too - some people not permitted in & the agora-horoi helped to show them the limits.

Funeral games took place in the agora in early times which may help explain the religious atmos. of the agora. Recently discovered square blocks with holes may have belonged to a running track used in funeral games. It was in line with the Panathenaic Way. Connection between races + fun. games not firmly established. If these blocks do not belong to a starting gate could they belong to a spectator stand?

Altar - Roman in style + workmanship. Buccranian style. Was placed right on Panathenaic Way - this altar may have taken over function of sacred area to the west, where there is an enclosed area with slabs around it on outside of which countless lekythoi + other female items on the bottom. These were votive objects + the area is identified as the Eleusinion. Most. by Vans. + 102 others, dated VI + V. Parapet around this sanc. fairly high with slabs on top over which you threw your votives. But it is not clear what this shrine is although the party line is that it is the Eleusinion.

Stoa Basileos - Area of herms was here too + there were a great many of them. There were so many the area was called the Herms. Hermes Agoraios was not a herm. Thompson would put the early theatre of the agora in front of the S. Basileos. Theatre seems to have been moved after a mishap out of the agora. Was there an old agora + where was it?

Container for Offerings to the Dead - Audoneans & Aristogeiton used upside down as a pkg

Poros surrounds a re-used well head. The pit here contained VII - V votive objects & bits of stuff. Thomp thinks it was a heroic shrine to the dead ie. a burial may have been disturbed & this arrangement was an appeasement.

Statues of Harmodios & Aristogeiton taken to Susa. Alexander put them back & one author located them near the Metroon which opened onto Dipylon. Aydonemoi Shrine may lie at this spot not the statues of Harmod. & Aristog.

Altar of the Twelve Gods

Nearly square with upright pots. Sculpture ideas accepted. Altar of Pity associated with 12 Gods at a later date. There may have been a Hero Shrine (of Archios) right nearly. There would be a cluster of deities in this section of Agora.

Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios & His Altar

Altar seems definite.

Temples of Zeus Phratrios & Athena Phratria

Was extended at one time. Altar out in front is in situ.

Temple of Apollo Patroos

There is a curious addition off to the north but it seems to be part of original plan. It is now called an abation ie the extension of. It is T linked to the last one but is also separate

N.B. the number of sanctuaries along the west side along with the Civic Bldg.

Altar of Zeus Agoraios

Stillwell thought this altar had been transplanted Altar beddings on the Poros correspond to measurements of this altar so Thomp thought it had been moved down here.

Zeus Agoraios seems right identification.
Pairs of steps from one block which makes them huge & so not hauled away

Late Hellenistic or Early Roman Temple
We know very little about it: May be post Sullan. Thomp. at one time thought the Sunion cols used here

Boundary Stone
Stands beside a wall & near a roadway. There may be a sanc. adjacent. Boundary stone was soon covered as road way rose in hgt. Squatters may have moved in here during Pelop. War. There are numerous geometric sherds in this region. There seems to be a geom. wall enclosing part of the lowest slope of the hill.

Peirantirion - base pointed out

Thesion - Thompson's location pointed out but it is now called the Ideiaia

Hellenistic Temple to the east - nothing known.

Sanctuary of Demeter? - because of a statue of Demeter found
Col. in 3 parts stands nearly - marble similar to Sounion nearly
Col is V. This col has been moved so this is one of the transplanted bldgs. Workmanship on different parts of the col. vary.

Eleusinion
Church of Christ demolished nearby. In antiquity there was an intersection here & also an evident sacred shrine.
Saw the wall which ran around the sanc.
Three terraces to sanc. Numerous keyoi on upper terrace. Central terrace the most imp. Curious bldg here accepted as chief

temple of the sanc. But T. of D. & P. may be lower down where we say Sanc. with Dem. statue mid.

Base found nearby may be from Attic stelai but base is not big enough. What went on in the Eleusin. not definite.

Sonic Col. Drums - from a sanctuary? They have been reassembled, after being transplanted.

East-West paved pathway crosses over a Myc. Chamber Tomb & has a sanc. in its middle.

Other Heokoreion - Broneer,
Rejected by Thomp. & Wycherly. Rectangular block lined cistern with blocks for stelai along the edge. It must have been a cult or shrine area. Late V & goes out of use in IV.

Jan. 16/77 "Bones" - Sara Bisell
Digging Up Bones - Brothwell - the best
Human Osteology - Bass
Medical Anatomy
herma - Angel

Aging - Sexing

first thing you want to find out. Not skulls only studied now as in the past - all bones studied now. Bones now stud. in terms of the total popul. now, not just as individ. persons as in the past. Ipd must not study just the good looking bones or you will be dealing with only young males.

Adults - easier to age than with children or babies

Pelvis - the easiest bone - female are broad, Pubic angle wide, arch or underside piece wide, sacrum wide, ischium rule of thumb with pubic angle.

Skull - male a little larger & heavier. Mastoid process larger in males. Brow ridges more dev. in males. Females have retained frontal bosses more than males. Males have more dev. at the bottom back of skull for attachment of muscles.

Bones increase in size as growth is completed, but also change in dev. as muscles are used more extensively, there is an injury etc.

hower jaws are larger in males.

long Bones - diam. of femur is useful - also humerus
Diff. to know how many people you have exca. Beware!

Molars - men would normally have larger ones

Ipa cannot sex people before puberty

Aging

Easy to do up to about 25 - diff. after that.

Tooth eruption & closure. Epiphysis is a cap which sits where the knob is - at the end alone. They disappear & there is closure as growth is completed - all the epiphyses are given in skeleton drawing. Useful for sexing & aging. Between 3 & 6 sections of vertebrae fuse. 1st closure is skull - last is ~~closure~~ clavicle. An unfused epiphysis is rippled & quite distinctive.

Pelvis in 3 parts closes in puberty.

A joint at roof of mouth closes at 18-21 yrs.

Teeth - dev. from crown & root - you can age by determining how many have roots. Roots of baby teeth dissolve before they fall out. Do not rely on wisdom teeth.

Pubic Symphysis - 2nd draw. shows the face of the pubic ~~bone~~ ridge of the pelvis. You can compare your bone surface to the picture on the sheet. Cartilage joins the two ridge faces & expands during childbirth. As age advances you will get ~~bumps~~ outgrowths occurring.

Scapula

Buckles with age. Arthritis occurs as bumps & roughness.

Suture Closure of Skulls

Not as accurate as epiphyses. Sutures open in a child

Tooth Wear - not good for aging among Greeks

Jan. 23 - Bones

Cannot be sure whether age of puberty the same in anc. times.
Cremated bones shrink 15/20% so diff. to age & sex.

× Keep every body so can age & sex more accurately for the whole pop. You can then determining ~~mo~~ of deaths ~~at~~ in each age groups. Gen. health can ~~be~~ then be seen & you can have %'s of deaths in each age group

× Stature deter. by genes & environ. Nutrition very imp. if max. hgt. & good post. to be achieved. WWII people 3" shorter than anyone else.

Eg. of determin. stature by using table. Males - White - 2nd line.

426 mm femur		97.52
348 mm tibia		67.09
774	975.25	164.61
1126	67.09	
46 44	1042.34	
1548		
774		
97.5924		

~~10 12 75~~

Give double wgt. to leg bones (length) + 1 wgt of arm bones
Divide the sum by three to get average length of arms + legs.

Nutrition 23

Shaft flattening of bones may be caused by lack of nut. as aches + ~~1 [illegible]~~ max. ever. later. Bowing may indic. lack of nutrition

× Pelvis - top of sacrum will be flattened if bones pottages if lack of nut. there is too much pressure on it. Pelvis opening should be roughly round.

Cranial for dead - cephalic for living

~~181 - 136~~ Skull thickness is an indic. of nut. Extra thickness indic. anemia

× X Ray - tibia - lack of food or nut. causes bone to stop growing - when it begins again there will be a line which can be seen by X ray. If these lines are general in the pop. there must have been a per. of lack of food. Thickest bone time is late 20's & early 30's

Strontium Calcium ration concerns amount of protein & vegetable matter eaten. Herb. has more strond. than calc & vice versa with carnivors

× Amer. Ind. tribes must all have looked alike

Teeth – Perf. occlusion common. Suppressed wisdom teeth, cavities calculus can be seen. You can detect the hole where an abscess has drained. If there is a good defined hole for a tooth then the tooth fell out after death. If gum has grown over teeth were lost before death. Enamel will be missing if child was ill & not eating when teeth forming. Gum recession & disease can be seen.

Childbirth – inside pelvic symphysis there will be holes from stretching of ligaments. You cannot say how many children.

Osteomyelitis – infec. of the bone – from an arrow eg. You cannot tell how it happened. Swelling & irreg. of the bone indic. osteomyelitis

Leprosy – bones infected too. But bones of fingers & toes much distorted. Front of top jaw disappears & upper part of mouth distorted. Leprosy low in a pop. if T.B. is present. T.B. is very dominant.

Arthritis – Spine is 1st place to look, last lumbar can be fused to sacrum. There may be little lumps. Heavy work & lifting will encourage it. Office workers will get it in the cervical spine. Thoracic spine – save 2 vertebrae fused tog. Bony outgrowths & extreme smoothness indic. arthritis also.

Osteoarthritis

Rheumatoid – affects women 20–40 primarily – in smaller joints

Jan. 28 "Bones"

Ref – for pathology – Brothwell & Sandison – Diseases in Antiquity (very good)

Malaria – imp in Greece though not around Athens. Not detected in bones. Very disruptive to economy. Myc. drained their swamps. We can see the genetic response in the bones i.e. thalassemia or anemia in the bones. The response is passed on. Alot of babies with bad anemia indicates pos. of alot of anemia. Shells of adults will have thickening "spongy looking" periodals also other thick bones such as femurs. Bones of face may swell too. Iron deficiency may be caused by other reasons & can occur in babies esp. those suckled too long.

T.B. – big thing among ancients. Bovine kind not seen since pasteurization. (Other kinds are human & avian.)

Most T.B. does not advance far enough to show in the bones. Most usual place is 1–3 vertebrae. Centrum becomes soft & decalcifies & collapses & so spine is very curved. There is no regen. of the bones & disc space destroyed. T.B. is related to leprosy but is dominant.

Syphilus - not found in Old World in pre-Columbus times. Syph., yaws & ~~fuba~~ pinta all related, where did syph. come from? the new World? China? Syph. likes the tibia & femur (?) & face. Tertiary syph. results in deadened nerves so knees may have enlarged growths on them.

× Trauma - broken bones, whacks etc. Dry bone breaks like pottery. If green bone breaks the central space breaks out more than the outer layer. Frac of long bones - comp. break, green stick frac. (incomplete), simple & compound frac. Comp. frac will get infected & show on the bone as holes or growths. You may have satisfactory or unsat. heal. Dislocations common in anc. wrestling etc. Must be remedied or will affect the bones in the joints. Hip displacement encouraged by incorrect swaddling e.g. os sacrum ① clavicle with bump, ② overridden humerus (was not set) Blacks have wide nose bridge, flat & wide at bottom of nasal opening (no sharp projection at bottom as in whites), wide palate ③ damage to a section of skull which is now outlined by a ridge ④ rider's knee - bulge on inside of knee from riding without a saddle - all these from one Black man - ⑤ Schmorl's nodes - holes in round part of vertebrae 2 Roman ladies from a well. One has a hole in back of head - she lived long enough for some healing to take place. Were these two women victims of the Hericleans? put in well to get rid of them after they had been dead or injured for a few days?

Rickets - not likely to occur in Greece where there is so much sun.

Jan. 17/78 The Pre-Persian Parthenon

Inside Parthenon - Evidence of Earlier Temple Blocks Reused

① 2 blocks on east with T clamp cuttings & no corresp. clamps on adj. block.

② blocks on north do not have corresp measurements & may be in orig. position

③ In s doorway on s. one block is raised - note lifting pors cut off.

④ Another doorway block when removed proved to have an inscription on it (not of an older Parth)

⑤ Int. colon. had raised stylobate. Under the recessed door covers is evidence of an earlier bldg. - i.e. a molded block which must have been an antae belonging to earlier bldg. below Peric. Parth. This is one of the few marble blocks of the earlier bldg.

⑥ Under the new marble slabs are two poros blocks with setting lines

⑦ Under 2 other new marble slabs further to n.w. 2 blocks found which may have been headers of poros - back of all wall may or may not have been in this line.

⑧ In west wall in the s. doorway (made for campanile) are 3 blocks exposed on each side which seem to be 6 string course blocks re-used in the wall here. Anathyrosis is one proof they were re-used.

⑨ A missing step block at S.W. corn allows one to see poros blocks & Kara blocks. Kara blocks were discovered all the way down s side so are now thought to be lower step of earlier bldg. 2nd step & stylobate would have been Pen. marble. Podium would have been of the poros blocks. So you get 6X16, with everything above the poros pod. & Kara 1st step. Kara block has 3 fascia.

Podium was built for pre-Persian T. Sim steps at west for 2nd step. New steps stand beyond

earlier ones as at Sunion

Looked at 2 stylobate blocks near s edge of skr., with cuttings for cols, which indic intercol. on flanks + ends of bldg were diff.

Looked at 2 col. drums with bosses

Looked at unfinished mostly bottom ones with fluting started drums in n. wall with stylobate block, above - outer face turned to outside of skr. wall is the finished orig. side. Many col. drums, the undamaged ones were re-used on Periclean Parth

looked at end step block of Parth which was over near n. Porch of Erech Saw another hard stone lower step block west of Doric T. of Ath found.

West End of Parthenon

Diff. plans visible in found. blocks. At end of W. found. section by which found. had to be stepped can be seen for Per. Parth. Among blocks at this end of temple are stylobate blocks of Earlier Parth.

Discoloration of some blocks a problem. The pinkish colour we saw at the west on a block may have been from fire. Calcining also occurs from fire + we saw some of this. You can actually find some correlation between pos. of discol + pos. of cols. of Earlier Parth.

SE corn. - 2 steps missing of pos. podium. 10.5 m. down to bedrock at this point & 25 courses. Fourteen courses carefully dressed at this corner but s. flank not intended to be seen any longer than at present.

? Markings at gr. line on pos. blocks were used to position cols. of Earlier Parth + give 6×16 bldg. by Penrose. Bldg has 6×16 but on other evidence.

Curvature was started in pod. blocks way down in the podium even in Earlier Parth. Entasteria course determined the exact amount of final curvature.

At s. e. corn 6 blocks carefully drafted - then taken to Hill and set

Unfinished block - pav. interesting details. This would have been in place with a block on top.

Saw 2 drums (unfinished) which are said to be from inner colonnade. Various parts of T were being hauled at once.

Saw, very short col. drum which may have been an unfinished Ionic col. base - this is the only piece of evidence for the 4 Ionic cols. in W room.

Another col. drum of ind col. visible in a ⅂ triangular area

Looked at polygonal wall pierced by stairway. Overlies Pyc. wall to start which is Wall 1. Polyg. wall is 2 - There is also Wall 3. Wall 2 not very thick, was intended to form a terrace s. of the P. podium. Wall 3 has a blank in the middle - some say it was one wall, some say 2.

(ashlar redoubt)

Hekatompedon 570-66 later replaced 488 by Older Parth. to celebrate Marathon. Hekatompedon podium orientated to birthday of Athena - seems unlikely - Aug 31 488 was birthday

January 20/78

Pnyx pavement to attract people to Sound. hight
-small niches discovered cf. one under Nike + 2
one or 2 others. There are beneath - cannot decide on
deity. cf. these to roadside shrines. In this we
have tops of the gable

Pnyx

found, and not only meeting place
discussed the 3 phases of the audit

1st phase - Cleisthenes - late VI
2nd phase - 30 Tyrants - HOH/3
3rd phase - Lykourgos 330/26
plus a Stoa

Sanc. of Zeus Hypsistos

Plaques fastened in place by bronze pins
Plaques were of parts of human bodies. Many were II A.D.
So likely sanc. came into existence after Pnyx was
abandoned. Judith Binder thinks there is some
assoc. with Jehovah here

Altar of Zeus Agoraios - belongs to 3rd period
Bedding on axis with Dalaque Bema - moved later to Agora in Augustan time
to position in front of Metroon

Meton's Sundial

IV Cent B.C. Not symmetrical to anything. Had a
large base. H33/32 B.C.

Many indication of habitations (prev. houses) found on
the Pnyx - may have been a slum area. Same thing found
on Hill of Nymphs or Observ. Hill. Aigia Marina near us at one point.
Sanc. of Zeus (very small) among the houses here.

Enneakrounos & Kallirhoe

Cutting between 2 Stoas was 3rd period was for propylaia of the whole complex. Lykourgos likely initiator of 3rd phase - but great programme not completed because during the hard years which followed diateichisma had to be built on site of Stoas to shorten line of defence for the city on this side

Wall on the Pnyx extending to the Mouseion
Studied Dipylon Above the Gates 326-307
Walls on Mouseion considered fort of Demetrios Poliorcetes
1943 Disp

Mouseion Hill

Philopappos Monument

Paus. mentions this mon. to a Syrian. Much more seen in 15th Cent. Seleucus Nik. on Phil. left. Phil. was an Athen. member of Seleucid Royal House 114-15 or 115-16 AD most likely dates. Phil. is shown in his chariot with sev. figs. in front. Only part of the mon. remains. Pentelic & Hymettan marble in a string course. Door in the back. Sarcophagus placed quite high.

Mon. is more than a tomb. It derives from large size eastern tombs of Heroon of K. Attica and Olymp. Philop. mon. is Hellenistic in concept, Roman in execution

January 24/78

Mr. Vanderpool on "Residential Areas in Athens"
Started in the Agora where he referred a good deal to Socrates, spoke of & located the Shoemaker's House, showed us a Roman house and then the Poros Building now generally agreed to be the Prison where Socrates was imprisoned - evidence is the dozen (approx.) medicine cups all about 2" high uniform in shape found in the prison which were presumably used to hold the hemlock. We saw these in the museum afterwards, also t.c. roof tiles from the Tholos. Unfortunately the rain became

Jan. 25 National Museum

Barbara gave a report on daggers

Shaft gr. daggers imp. as they may be imports. Some aspects Min, some not. (ie. they have Myc. aspects). Believed now they may have been done by Min. workmen working for Mycenaeans. The figs. are inlaid into a sheet of metal which is inlaid into the metal of the dagger. Some diff in understanding exactly how niello behaves. Composition & technique both show for. influence. Certain parts of the design are cut-outs hammered onto place.

The immeasurable gold octopodes & gold discs are remarkably alike

Spool handles on the Vapheio cups are different from the usual type of handle. Some people want to say the 2 cups were made in diff places? by diff people? i.e. domestic one is Cretan, taming one is Myc. note other gold cup with handles attached with rivets.

Cols from Treasury of Atreus - note the elaborate dec. which would have been very expen. & time consuming to carve

Menidi Tomb - most remarkable piece is the lyre
Tiryns Case at end of room - note very large gold room
Spata Tomb - set down near the river so doubtless much material lost by erosion.

Alice pointed out the gold ring she has written an article on - the wounded lion has a bull's front feet.

Next Room

looked at a twin statue - 2 brothers? Lomalystone. In a piece of this date you do not examine the success of execution but the success of the impression given c. 600 B.C.

Dipylon Head
Sunion Kouros - man is measure of all things to Greeks early on

late Geom. - Kerameikos Amphora by Dipylon Master - he specialized in these very large amphora. Form of dec. chosen to suit curve of vase at each level. Dip Mas. has his own pec. type of land to separate levels. Animals chosen show eastern influence. D.M. figs taller & more slender than other Geom. artists.

Note that Homer does not have a word for body - he & the Geom. artists speak of diff. aspects of the body & diff parts. Of the progress a child makes in learning to depict a human fig. Shroud is lifted above the corpse & you see corpse below it.

1972 dug up - ~~Anavysos~~ Kore - Parian marble - found in an olive grove close to the surface. Pulls her chiton aside which does not affect the skirt folds. A good deal of colour left. She wears a magnificent stephanie. Has a very early inscrip. on it at the base. Date c. 540 B.C. Tits into ~~a hand~~. Folds at bottom of hem diff by the hand. chiton very interesting Richter's 4th group in its dec. Inscrip. makes the statue rather pathetic. This Kore and a Kouros were buried in a trench together. Publ. in the Triple A

Accompanying Kouros with broken feet. Prob. a little later in date. Some colour on hair

Jan. 26 Jessa Dinsmoor

Theatre of Dionysos - it & Odeion aligned & slope of hill

~~Temple~~ Dorpfeld 1896 Reich. Versakkis, Baalde Fiechter Vol. 7 Dinsmoor I 1950 Pickard-Cambridge lists previous ideas. Travlos ideas in plans

Old & New Temples of D., Stoa. Paus. speaks of 2 T's Old assoc. with V in past - now thought to be IV with repairs in III - not much can be said about superstructure

SM3 - straight, good cond.

SM1 curved & then straightens, bases of Dorp round orchestra assoc. it with SM3. Assoc. J3 also. Cutting v part of his argum. too.

Fiechter discounted D's argum. & makes SM1 & J3 a curving terrace wall. Draws a circ. wall inside terrace. Early date for terrace wall

Old T of Dionysos - found, compared to those of Old T. of Ath.

Stoa is a puzzle - did it separate the T's from something to the N. Stoa & back wall are same date but one block in H-H is a puzzle - (in situ?) (part of stairway not completed?) 3 elements of same date are A-A, H-H & T V-V corr. to WPA & OPA but not AA

of Travlos Pick Dick for curved aud. front & wall A-A at front of audit. His plan II is late v

Stoa restored variously. Doric but Ionic elements exist on site

Was stoa ~~was~~ part of Dion. panc. or part of stage bldg.?

It must have served theatre too. A staircase in the stoa?

How high was stoa wall facing the theatre area?

There are cuttings at intervals in which timbers could have stood as supports. What date were they?

Were they fra temp. wooden ~~scaene~~ scaene? Was there a wooden stage in front of the perm. wall?
Waterchannel of poros blocks in 2 sizes - drops to a lower level under the stoa + wall H. Upper part of the drain dropped to a lower level later
Early bldg period includes drain. What we have left now could date with Euripp. & Aristoph.

Third Period - maybe even before Lycourgos we had concern with the theatre. ~~Theatre~~ Orchestra may have been pushed further to the n. - fixed in IV. In period II Odeion cut into theatre space. In III theatre expanded around Odeion. In late IV, c. audit. fixed on basis of thrones - inscrip. help with dating.
Dorić on parascaenia
Drain around orchestra, had a poros bridge at the bottom of each stairway through audit.
Signs of doorway between cols. of proscenium. Performing may have taken place in orchestra and/or proscenium

Roman Period - an inscrip. of 61 A.D. Fiechter restores front of stage bldg - this scaena frons was quite high. Various restor. of the R. stage or scaena. Question of R. hema is very confusing. Sculptures dated II + are in original position. Certain channel likely behind the wall with sculpture

Thrasyllos Monument
Is a choregic mon. cut back into the rock. Accessible from theatre + visible from it. 1st phase - time of his victory
2nd phase - addition when Th. won had a victory 3rd phase - Roman
1827 intact till then when blown up by Venetians. So was seen + drawn by Stuart + Revett.
Theatre of 17 seats had been extended this high.

Blue Hymettian marble blocks lying around formed the door sill. Anarchitrave block pointed out. On top was a frieze. Son Thrasyklese added two bases. Third phase added one more base.

Lord Elgin took statue of Dionysos from top of mon.

A B.M.

Feb. 1 National Museum - Colin

Sunium Kouros - what did the hilltop look like with kouros on top?

Peraeus Amphora - found 1880 - imp piece of early Bl. fig. found over a grave - 2 picture area. lower area has 2 chariots, floating rosettes in background. Dbag meander below + 2 other bands below. Vase is one sided - fig. on one side - only dec. motifs on back. 650 B.C. invasion comes in to pottery painting in Proto Attic. figs. chosen would refer to the deceased. Chariot groups an imp. motif on funerary pottery. Double shoulder bow is Attic not Corinth. Bolses are proto Attic.
It is the transpiece from Proto-Attic to early Bl fig + shows Corinth infl. Artist here not quite sure whether neck or belly fig. design is the more imp.

Peiraeus Disc - set into a stele - of Parian marble. Depicts man on a stool. Very hard to see now + colour poorly preserved. Plate VI because of inscrip. It is a mon - to a physician. Was there a connection with Hippocrates? Sepulchral or dedicatory for this disc. It is the only painted disc, an anomaly.

Aristion Stele

Not as much colour now as when found. Background removed to diff depths. Edges of planes (shins eg) sharp & rounded. Warr - stele from Thoria is sim. & stands near it.

Two female figs from Eleusis - early V. Sim to Aegina figs.

Red. Group of 2 lions - provenance not known.

Heads from e - Red. of T of Aphaia at Aegina

Torso of nacken. Male - thought to be from Aegina - identicle piece found in Pikermi

2 Statue Bases (athletic) - likely for kouroi - examine experiment with foreshortening.
1 side shows an obscure ball game
Cat & dog or dog & martin? a ferret? It is a unique scene
Hockey game - note rear view
Chariot groups side seems like a ~~war~~ prep for war scene.

Med-size Bronze Poseidon - modelling of fig. well preserved. A good deal of surface modelling done too. Can see a place on chest which has been patched. Also on back of left leg a plug put in after the bronze was poured.

Triptolemos Receiving the Grain from Demeter

Zeus or Poseidon from Artemision

Might never have been identif. as Poseidon if he had not been found in the sea. Raised left toes seem strange. Prop. mastered - large amount in cold work done. Most powerful representative in his category.

Male fig - fr. Theatre of Dionysos

February 2, 1978 – Periclean Parthenon - Dinsmoor

Parth. has been copied in various places
Various scholars suggest different bldg. periods. Bundgaard is the craziest. He does not think of the question of 2nd set of clamps when blocks are re-used. He thinks he can show geison blocks were re-used. Then why are there drums in the N wall of akr., floor block (had nothing on it) under present floor.

Cella called hekatom, used incorrectly - term belongs more correctly to an earlier Parth.

Byz. Church built in Parth was X - had a square tower. dated by wall paintings on tower
XV Turks took over & changed church to a mosque
1687 Venetians under Morosini came with cannon & decided to blow it up. He stayed a few days & left & Turks returned - Lord Carrey came before Venet & made drawings
1801 Elgin had perm. to take casts & pick up small obj. with inscrip. Idea of remov. marbles came from rector B.A. embassy. Perm. to remov. by means of bribes was arranged.
Various recons. after W. of Indep. up to the latest under Balanos whose work is now considered very bad eg new clamps he put in were not leaded & so iron has deteriorated.

As much mat. as poss. of A. Parth re-used - joints vary considerably. Iktinos wanted all cols. over block joints. Cols. of both bldgs exact same diam.
Euvr. very inaccurate - corners not at same elevation
Pres. Parth. built on solid prev. platform which had to be extended by cutting into bed rock on N.
9-4 principle of col. inter-axial spacing. Cols are 5½ low. diam. – thinner than archaic ones. later cols.

as much as 7⅓ l. diam.

Abaci larger on n.-e. & s.e. corn. largest abacus is next to the smallest one.

Int.-cols. had 16 flutes. Outer cols. had 20. No sign now of int cols.

Cyma over tympanum had an Ionic design. Roof tiles more num. than usual. Pod.-floor set back 8" to allow more room for sculp.

Cella floor somewhat sunken. Ambulatory around the cella cols. One anta block remains nearly east door-very large. Not likely a gallery.

Entire base for orig. statue taken down cf. Dinsmoor on 5 levels - way this because of a big fire. Roof tiles were replaced at a later date than V. A person block was replaced. West door much damaged by fire. Inner faces of w.p.-col. abaci also dam. by fire - can see holes where pieces were attached. Replacement cella cols were much smaller than orig. Traces of cols. & offsets found in agora in one part of a wall suggests there was a big fire in IV B.C. whose evidence we have mentioned above. The temple would have been repaired e.g. new cella cols. & new statue base, because Athens was still very pagan - Chr. did not take hold here till VI A.D.

On s. colonnade looked at a late cut drainage channel

Church Period - door had to be cut in back of cella so one could enter from the west. At this time cella cols. were Hellenistic replacements. There are num. cuttings from this period.

Metopes were largest in the centre & graded down grad. to corners. So the refinements give stability or life & lift. Refinements can be interpreted variously.

Feb. 7 - Olympieion & Ilissus Area - Judith Binder

Started with sites of philosophers:- Plato & Phaedrus, Socrates

Sanc. of Pan, = Sanc. of Acheloos & Nymphs. The other Gods mentioned in connection with this sanc. too. "Ilissus rises above Agrai & Lyceum". Where is this spring? Sanc. of Pan to Ilekelya bottle east of stadium but spring not found. A 2nd Sanc. of Pan found to W. of stadium.

Lyceum was Sanc. of Apollo Lyc. originally. Lyc. likely refers to wolf so is Apollo in wolf form at times. Site of Lyceum likely near Lykabettos, others place it near new Parliament Bldg.

Boundary stones of Garden of Muses have been found - was Garden of Theophrastus nearby? Syndagma square has many remains e.g. factory for Megarian bowls, small stoa. Likely G. of Theoph. was not in Syndagma region. Did Eridanos rise on slopes of Lykabettos? - at least one copious spring was found. Possibly G. of Theoph. was near Eridanos & Lyceum was in Nat. Gardens. ~~Near stadium~~ n. edge there are a lot of R. piles in N. Gardens as

Earth was piled up between the 2 hills to create seating area of stadium - Remained till time of Herodes Atticus who when he was in charge of Panathenaic Festival built the new marble stadium. 1896 rebuilt stadium is the same as Herodes' stadium. ~~Animal~~ Animal fights took place at times here. There were marble owl thrones in the Her. stad. & are found in many places. 142 A.D. J.B. says Panathenaic ships invented by Her. Atticus - ~~various~~ various proofs that peplos was carried in other ways prior to 142

Her. A. likely built 2 other bldgs. ~~& was buried in the stadium~~ & was buried in a temple to W of stadium

Temple on the Ilissos

Stood on its site - it was drawn by St. & Revett. T of Athena Nike delayed because of disputes about site & T on Ilissos went up in 448 using plans for Ath. Nike. later Ath. Nike built

448

about +30. M. Miles dates T. on Ilissos right after Parthenon on basis of sculpture. Was it T of Artemis Agrai or Metroon in Agrai? We know Artemis had a temple in this area.

Sanc of Pan - across street from T - identif by a relief of Pan now very indistinct.

Spring of Kallirhoe - seen by many travellers in last century. Known by Dodwell. Wells old near the last bit of Ilissos which is exposed. Enneakrounos assoc. with sp. of Kallirhoe. There are 2 other Enneak - one in the agora which I-Laus saw. Thucyd. Enneak. is here at Spr. of Kallirhoe.

The Metroon in Agrai on R. Lesser Eleus. Mys. celebrated here. Not much known but Ilissos imps. in the initiation rites.

Hyposarges Gym. not far away - Herakles imp there. Herakles & Hermes depicted together found here may belong to Hyposarges & Metroon.

T of Kronos & Rhea must be n. of Kallirhoe somewhere.

Widening of Ilissos bed too - we saw evidence of rechanneling of Ilissos in antiquity.

Panhellenion - location diff. to establish 162 or the plan not suitable in size or form. Inscrips. dealing with Panhell. come from Gr & R. Agora & hike of Hadrian. May be n. of railway n of Gr. Agora. 162 then is of unknown identif. - maybe a large peristyle court of R. period.

Pantheon now floating free - is there a connect with 12 Gods?

Area s. of Olymp. terraces excavated several times - unfort. no real records. Mid C temple found of Parian marble called by Frau Apollo Delphinios - may be reasonable & could be T. of Kronos & Rhea (Binder) Nine of them would last here. Yet but about Apollo Pythios? Theseus & Delphinion have several close connections. B. says Ap. Delphinios etc

is Apollo Pythios. So this is ident. of 160, Ps 159 a R, temple instead of Kronos + Rhea

Gate in Valerian Wall pointed out built c. 250 A.D. - cannot tell how it related to them. Wall in this area.

Olympieion

1528 B.C. Shrine of Zeus Olympias founded by Deucalion

Peisistratid Temple was 1st temple - saw a couple of unfinished col. pieces.
Peis. T - was same size as Hellenistic one. Some cols. re used in them - Wall. Were they cut or not for this purpose? Was Peis. T. Ionic?
Further on saw num. Peis blocks used in Hadr. gate. Gate is messed up now. A christ. basilica was there later.

Hadrianic Propylon - not on axis - probably position determined by road
Piece of them. Wall seen inside the precinct wall.

Peis. T discontinued as soon as Peisistratid out of power

Antiochus IV Epiphanes - used size, plan etc of Peis changed order to Corinthian. He wanted to emphasize his connection with Zeus re. Maccabees in revolt in Jerus. Hist erected as far as epistyles.
Col. bases are upon plinths

Third Phase completed temple. Completed by Hadrian - put on roof + contributed a chryselephantine statue (copy of statue at Olympia?). There was a huge precinct paved with marble, statues, precinct wall, propylon etc - magnificent

Arch of Hadrian built as part of dedication. One side ~~to~~ says "This is city of Theseus - other toward Olymp says "This is city of Hadrian"

Feb. 14/78 The Theatre of Dionysus by T.E.W.

Phase I - includes only SM1, blocks under J3, + SM3 + SM4 (the last two outside skene to west), this phase may well have had a trapezoidal orchestra set on a terrace with a curving south wall (SM1 + blocks under J3), and approached from the west
Ca. 500 B.C. by a ramp (SM3 + SM4). At the back of the curving terrace would have been a small hut (skene) which served as dressing-room and back-drop. This phase may date from around 500 B.C.

Phase II - includes the stoa (H-H-SH-SH), platform T, and the sockets in the high wall behind the back wall of the stoa (Sockets S1 to S5 + S8 to S10 - there is no trace of the supposed S6 + S7 which may or may not have existed). All this phase is conglomerate and contemporary (presumably) at least with the subsequently disused auditorium wall (analemma) a A, and perhaps with the conglomerate portions of wA and oA (the existing
c 420-415 B.C. analemmata). Conglomerate is not known in Athens before the last ¼ of V at the earliest, and the s. wall of the stoa must in any case be later than the late archaic T of Dionysos. It is not unreasonable to suppose that phase II was planned along with the Odeion of Pericles, but most of it was probably built c 420-15 B.C. ?

It seems clear that steps led from the stoa (which was used as dressing room) through wall H-H to the top of platform T; thus the back wall of the stoa and the wall with the sockets

must both have been much higher than they are at present. Platform T probably supported a small wooden structure with colonnaded front (like the aedicula shown on s. Italian vases); the doors behind the columns could be opened to allow a wheeled platform (ekkyklema) to be rolled forward to display tableaux of sleeping (the Furies in Eumenides) or dead (the cattle in Ajax) figures. The massive mound of T could also have supported machines such as the geranos or mēchanē. For acoustic reasons, and also to define the "acting" area & isolate it from the orchestra, there was probably a low wooden platform, or "stage", one or two steps above the orchestra, extending forward from the "socket-wall" to a point perhaps two or three meters in front of the front edge of T. This "acting area" would have been bordered on either side by projecting wooden wings (paraskenia) anchored to wall-side upright timbers set in sockets S1–S3 & S8–S10. S4 & S5 may have been used either for additional settings (eg housefronts) when required, or for anchoring the uprights of machines such as the geranos. Presumably all these wooden structures (uprights, paraskenia, joists and planks of "stage"), and probably the ekkyklema, would have been taken down and stored between festivals.

Phase III - includes stoa, socket-wall & T of Phase II, probably interior supports J1–J4 (with, one assumes a corresponding, but now vanished, series J5–J8 on the other side of T), wall V-V, and the original large paraskenia, OPA & OPA; also includes existing form of analemmata, oA and aA, and enlargement of auditorium to present size (thus requiring a re-entrant angle around the n.w. corner of Odeion of Pericles. Literary and epigraphic evidence shows that this phase probably commenced

341–c. 325 B.C.

at the end of the 40's of IV and was probably completed under Lykourgos (i.e. 341 - c 325 B.C.)

Platform T was now enclosed within the skene, but would still have been a useful ground. for stage machinery. Steps leading from the stoa to a door at the back of T would no longer have been required, since the new skene was itself both dressing room and backdrop.

It has always been assumed that the new skene occupied the whole area from the back of the colonnaded paraskenia to the "socket wall". Dörpfeld believed that the front of the new skene (V-V) had a screen of freestanding columns set against a wall with doors; Fiechter, Dinsmoor and others restore only a wall, correctly pointing out that the foundations are too narrow for both wall & columns.

J. E. W. wishes to restore a proskenion colonnade on wall V-V, the flat roof of this colonnade extending back to the front line of T, and supported on either side of T by J2 - J4 and the now vanished J5 - J7. Above the stage, over the area between J1 - the vanished J8 and the "socket wall" there would have been an upper story (episkenion), with doors out to the proskenion stage, and serving as the backdrop for New Comedy plays, which are most easily intelligible if they were all written for performance on a raised stage. The roofs of the paraskenia (presumably flat) would have extended back to the line of J1 and J8, and indeed could have extended right back to the "socket wall", thus forming in effect "wings" on either side of the episkenion (confined to the width J2 - J7); or, perhaps more probably, the 2 storeyed episkenion may have broken forward into 2 storeyed paraskenia, framing both an "acting area" at orchestra level and a raised stage (the proskenion roof).

Phase IV - includes Stoa, socket wall, T platform, interior supports J1-J8 (now vanished), wall V-V, which now supports a solid wall with doors in place of the proskenion colonnade suggested for phase III, shortened paraskenia with columns reset further back from the paradoi, and a new proskenion colonnade on stylobate P P. This phase is very difficult to date. It may be as early as circa 300 or as late as the early II; all that we can say for sure is that the scheme of the Athens theatre was imitated in the Piraeus theatre and that an inscription shows that the Pir. theatre had a proscenion of this type no later than circa 160-150 B.C. (it could have been brand new at that time, or a century old and in need of the refurbishing attested by the inscription). not later than early II B.C.

If the proskenion and wooden paraskenion proposed for phase III are correct the phase IV work consisted of the following: (a) dismantling of the earlier proskenion on wall V-V, resetting the stylobate on the line P P, and re-erecting the cols. and as much of the entablature as could be re-used. (b) Erecting a solid wall with doors at the ground level, and probably large thyromata in the upper storey, on the line V-V. (c) construction of a wooden stage about thirteen feet high over the space between P P, V-V. (d) resetting the paraskenion colonnades so that they projected only very slightly beyond P P. (e) constructing a second storey over the whole area between V-V and the socket wall.

In short the Theatre of Dionysos now acquired a normal Hellenistic stage house, except that the proskenion had free standing columns rather than ±2 cols. engaged to piers

Phase V + VI - likely early - mid Imperial and later Imperial. Take dates from Travlos Pictorial Dictionary.

Feb. 15/78

Calf Bearer - Tom Loening

Wears long mantle but arm muscles still show
Composition of 2 figs. together not 2 sep. ones - c's head comes forward. Hooking of arms + legs join figs. Cf. a bronze statuette shown to us. Charm of comp. is man's pride in his offering.
n. b. an analysis of this piece in more detail would be interesting.
Note inscrip on the base

Small Pediment - Barbara Barletta

1885-90 found e. side of Parth. Bldg. for each ped. uncertain. Bldg A + A1 suggested 580-70 one date on base of fem. fig and down to 550. There are 2 frags of olive tree. Leg of male seen in front of them. Part of fem. fig. attached to front of bldg.
Bldg in the ped. important because it may depict a contemp. building.
Does comp. rep. an akropolis with each scene? is house a fountain house with Troilus? There are diff. + disagreements with every reconstruction (these are freq. done on basis of vase painting)
Could the bldg. really be a fountain house? Does the Troilus myth have much sig. for the Athenians?
The woman can not really stand in the doorway. Colin thinks it is an akropolis bldg. because of the olive tree

Introduction Pediment - Deuinor sep from Bldg B

Hard to know they go together as scale is so diff. Central seated fig is off centre. Hard to know what other figs. there should be.

Group of Graces Attributed to Socrates

Could not be by Socrates. Who is the small fig.?

Rampin Horseman

Head pres. added from Paris by Payne.
Must have been an impress. group.
What is signif. of leaf crown? Is it oak? and therefore assoc. with Zeus?

Pottery Room from S. of Akropolis

Shows assoc. with marriage

Greek Ship - Mark Mum

How are the banks of oars arranged? A trireme is 3 banks one on top of each other.

Found 1852. This is a trireme with something going on the deck above. There is a comparable ship rep. in the Nat. Mus. We can see evidence of solid deck above rowers. Supports for upper deck can also be seen. Some of the lines shown are braces as well as oars.

Mod say this is a ded. by a ship's captain for a successful trip.

Philosopher - Ann Brownlee

Could it be Christ? From s. of Akropolis. Head is very linear & placid. Miss Harrison places it with III A.D. philosophers. nfi. interest in emotions & depictions of the whole man. Saw pictures of other philosopher heads.

Feb 16/78 North Slope of Akropolis - C. Edmonson

The Klepsydra, Cave of Pan, Shrine of Apollo Hypoakraios (Apollo under the Long Rocks), Cave of Aglaurus (Kyrenaean Spring House), Shrine of Eros & Aphrodite

The Klepsydra or Empedo

Pausanias, lexicographers Hesychius, Means hidden source. Refound in 1822 when Greeks retook the Akrop. Turks surrendered because of lack of water & Grs. had to find one. It took care of needs of 2000 men. Full exploration undertaken when agora area expanded a good deal - Parsons explored it completely.

Two rock falls choked part of the fountain & reduced size of cave. All water draining off the Akrop. appar. finds its way along the limestone & collects in a basin of this fountain. Neol. wells likely used the water from the Klep. without knowing it was there. There are Myc. wells in this area too. Early VI pott. in the wells - not later than 450 B.C. Catch basin shft indicates water was expected to rise quite high. Cimonian wall nearly suggests there was a plan to include the fountain inside the akrop. fortifications. You must have used ropes to get your jar down to the water. Catch basin had a hole to allow water to enter. We can be sure we have a Cimonian water supply.

There were 2 other surrenders of akropolis garrisons because of lack of water. The rock falls necessitated repairs to the fountain house bldg & the present falls now obliterate the original entrance. By mid I A.D. fountain house dead & a well head sunk from above. First was a simple well; there were other stages of activity incl. one in XIII, a chapel. & Holy Apostles built here in X was repaired at times.

Soon after source of water no longer known but it was topped in wells. 1760 a sarcophagus placed nearby.

To of Kleopatra are walls which enclose a large area forming a courtyard, likely used people. Shape is strange & wall is very wide & likely part of Cimon's wall

Entrance to Mycenaean Fountain House

Discovered by Oscar Broneer. You can go down a long way with ladders. Late III B - late III C Dwelling used only 25 yrs. A stairway went up from where we stood. Well was filled in later. At our level there was an access point.

Aphrodite & Eros

Various niches & evidence of a terrace having been built.

Inscription of Peripatos

Sanctuary which locates Peripatos close to Akropolis

Mycenaean Postern Gate

Walked up part of the remainder of the road which had emerged from beyond the wall. A drain opening in the wall marks approx position of the gate.

Feb 22/78 - Peiraeus - J.E. Winter

Peiraeus likely an island origin. but joined by debris from Cephisus.

Phaleron Bay orig. extended further back

Ph. B. was the first harb. of Athens but was not as good as Peir.

Course of long walls not disputed but s. of the 2 walls is the later add. First of all there was the N. Wall + the Phaleric (dotted on Skranton) Wall to the s.

Early '70 Peir. circuit completed at orig. of them, but Long walls comp. in '60's under Cimon + final stage in time of Pericles. Them. realized value of sea power + was instrum. in defeating Athens seaward. He remembered evts of late VI eq. Samians who kept Pers. off their island, Lydians could not subdue Milesians who had a fleet. However Athens was not right on the sea so had to be joined to the harbour by a closed circuit system. In its final set-up both Peir. + Phal. were protected + joined to Athens. System at Corinth was similar

A + B are the main hgts. - Munichia + Akte (the lower of the two). Eetioneia is a low hgt. which closes in the main harbour. Reg. of Munichia was residential. Hippod. asked to draw up new city plan for Peir. His ideas in Peir. would have been to draw up large districts allotted to different purposes. The grid plan would not be oriented the same everywhere because of diff terrain. D - some remains of street line here running to Aktē Gate // to the nearby grid. Near B. + near Zea Harb. are remains at a diff. orientation.

H. - region of Hipp. agora which had an imposing entrance a Propylon by 350 B.C. 347 Arsenal of Phylo

There was a second agora at Peir. near L?

Peir. not provided well with water - a spring existed at Kast near Zea.

Actually 3 harbours - Kantharos, Zea, Munichia + all had moles. Munichia was the main harb. with numerous ship sheds.
Serangeion had a bath complex connected with hero Serapis but you can no longer see it.
Theatre modelled on Th. of Dion in Athens
L. P. were borders of a separate basin
Peribolos of Asclepios found east of Zea + we know from lit sources of other bldgs.

86 shipsheds at Munichia
Aktē Gate not within the long walls. There were oval shaped towers - part of orig. flow-plan just before Marathon (maybe). They are the earliest thing on the site. The smaller oval towers are on top of the oval ones + therefore later. The gate is unusually wide. It is one of the most substantial remains of Pir.

Peiraeus Mus. - Peiraeus Shield Reliefs.
Contains many panels of reliefs copied from Athena Parthenos shield. These panels are an imp. item in J. Binder's II c A.D. repair of Ath. Parth. These panels were dredged up from the harbour. Copies such as these + also of Athena P. (Varvakeion) + W. Ped. of Parth began to appear in II A.D. but note the possibility of their being a copy of a copy made after the terrific fire in the Parthenon.
Saw a ship's eye.

Inscription
566 Old Ramp
Early V Old Propylon
Building B.
Menelaos, Propylaia & new wider ramp
267 Herulians - marble stairway & Beulé Gate
Early II B.C. - Mon. of Eumenes I (chariot group) - later
Agrippa

Slope of ramp at top end shown by change from marble
to poros below wings of Prop.

Feb. 23/78 Kerameikos

IVc Grave Monuments of Families

Stopped at one Family Mon. - Agathon & Sosikrates from Heraklea
1st phase 364 B.C. - 338 when gr. mon. used in walls to fortify Kerameikos
2nd phase after Chaironea
Note gesture of farewell & is there a suggestion of an agreement being sealed.

Dionysios of Colophon
Bull on top & behind

Mon. of Symmachides
Banqueting scene at one end shows Charon stretching his hand across to the deceased. C. 350 B.C. a 3rd ¼ of IV. This grave relief is unconventional.

Tomb at Horos Three - tomb, ~~nearby~~ around it.
Rect & round plans combined. There is one burial only here before the tomb was built, 3rd ¼ of IV for tomb which is later than the horos. Was the tomb a multiple ~~one~~? burial?
Cf. private & public burial. Note Athenian Casualty list

Expense of burial mons. limited by Demetrios & soon this art form ended

403 - democracy re-estab with Rule of 30 Tyrants. Saw mon. of Spartans who caused trouble.

Stopped at spot where largest no. of ostraka discovered

Stele of Pythagoras of Kalimbria ca 2nd Stele 375 B.C. to ambassadors of Kalydra
at public expense - an honour to the family.
Pyth. one is a stele on a stepped pyramid.

nb. means of conferring honour

Courtyard outside a shrine. Patrios nomos refers to ancestral burial customs especially instances of war dead.

Dexileos Stele & the Grave Mound

This is the earliest family plot on this street

Inscrip - says he was one of 5 horsemen of Corinth. This is the only burial stele we have giving a date 394-3 ? so gives us a fixed point in dev. of sculpture. A great deal of history referred to here in the inscrip.

Drawings from Grave of 540. Body found but bones in poor shape. Pottery found too. Frags belonged to a funeral couch which was much damaged in efcan.

Strengths & Weaknesses of this Museum

Late III C.

Proto & Early Geom. Early Attic (some covered & rare & wonderful). Grave groups labelled.

Feb. 27/78 Agora Revisited

Paus. mentions it & locates it. Identif fairly simple
Pybl. in 40's with main pub. in 1950. Col. statues
known from W. of Indep. Statues & other parts of Old
re-used in approximation. Found & visible in places.
Remains are rather scanty. Placement of cols. decided on measurements
of foundations. Cols. at ground level were supports.
Bldg. completely roofed but span long so likely trusses used.
3 doors postulated into lobby at the back.
Type of paving in orchestra is a first example of it.

1st Phase - Mid Augustan - 15 B.C. Agrippa visited Athens
so Odeion started soon after.
Is sim. to Boul. at Miletus

2nd Phase - started because of collapse of roof. In reconstruction
seating capacity reduced by bringing back wall forward
& altering front of bldg.

Tritons & Giants beyond line of front porch.
↓ Pos. of W. Ped. of Parth. ↓ E Ped. of Heph.

Tr. & Gi. - sculpture was definitely classicizing.
Evidence for dating on basis of roof tiles
which have an archon's date. Did Paus. see 1st or 2nd phase?
In its smaller phase it was likely for lectures
rather than performances.
It was really a splendid large bldg. a last gasp
in the intellectual dev. of Athens! Old drawings help identify
its location & other imp houses of early times in Athens.

Enneakrounos

Assoc. with various thorny topogr. problems.
Was best known priv. house in Athens from
l. Arch. times. Athens had an elab. hydraulic system,
but link with Enn. not known.

Num. literary sources but they do not agree.

Paus., most specific but others disagreed. Paus.
says it is the only spring so where is it? Paus. descrip.
seems to assoc. it with the Peisis. - it seems to be after
mid VI. But is the water flow at S.E. found. adequate?

Thucyd. also somewhat confusing. Dörpfeld's location no
longer accepted.

Herod. seems to suggest a location near the Ilissos,
so does Plato.

Pliny, Harpok., Himerios suggest the Ilissos area.
Heraklides suggests prox. to T. of Zeus

In Frazer's day there was a spring of some supply
near T. of Zeus. There seems to have been an Enneakrounos
near the Ilissus. Were there 2 Kallirhoe? It would solve
our problems of identif. but is not accepted by all. Were
there nine spouts or fountains? Prob. too easy an answer.
Most helpful answers ① in Ilissos area + Paus. made a mistake
or name moved. ② duplication of names. Could Enneakrounos
be associated with Eleusinion because of assoc. of fountain
houses with Demeter + Kore. Sugg. - Pays. is a selective
listener, asked questions + may have been given some
wrong answers. Water in the S. E. fountain which
we now is overflow from Klepsydra. S.E. found. seems
to be Paus. fountain but not necess. Kallirhoe.

Church of the Holy Apostles

Mid Byz. is chief bldg. period of Byz. churches in Greece. End of X or beg. of XI. Has attracted attention since W. of Anders. Later accretions taken down when church was restored. Early Chris. + Byz. tombs disc. under the floor.

Orig. plan was "cross in square", with 2 front apses as well. This plan is simi. to Hosios Lukas. Here you can reach main part of church from side approaches.

Dome is octagonal cf. Constantinople. Saw-tooth frieze is int. Nb arrangement brick patterns. Influence from Constantinople at this time but is felt most in Athens as at Hosios Lukas? Some of the frescoes here have been brought from 1 or 2 other churches.

Klerotoria + Klepsydrai

Legal proceedings were normal + beg. in agora Klerotoria identified by S. Woy. There may have been wooden ones too! These machines used elsewhere as well as in courts. May have been used in Boul. to allot seats.

Klepsydra - the only known orig. with top hole so water level would always be the same. Upper speaker could tell how much time he has left.

Ballots - system changed in IV. Solid ballot + hollow ballots were counted in the open after voting done.

Head of Herakles

Drill holes in die. how it was fastened to background. Rt. side of head done in more detail. It was L. back of head to which was attached. Archaic in style in hair and convex planes of cheeks but lion's skin does not look archaic. Rim around the eyeball is unparalleled. It is Pentelic marble which is unusual for high relief at this period.

Feb. 28/77 Roman Athens (Agora etc)

86 B.C. Begins with Sulla's sack - i.e. archaeol begins
Revival under Aug. & later emp. erected bldgs of an
educat. nature as Athens was admired as educ. centre.
267 Heruliun destruction. Walls a much smaller
circuit when rebuilt after Herulian sack.
395 Alaric & Visigoths - damage not known. Some
evidence found at the w. of agora.
529 Justinian ordered philosophical (pagan) schools
closed
582 Slavs destroyed city.
667 Constans visited the city

Library of Pantainos

Started with R. bldg S. of Stoa of Attalos. Square room with stoas around. Perhaps there was an earlier bldg. & Pantainos added to it. 98-104 A.D. is the date. E.g. the books & the stoas mentioned in inscrip. On the n. of the bldg. was a street for pedestrians → n. of the p. stoa. Rebuilt after Her. dest. & made part of a larger complex. Stoa had 2 storeys. Saw a statue base with an inscription which shows how the Gks. kept track of genealogies.

L. Rome Fortification Wall, made largely from pieces of bldgs destroyed by Heruliens. Homer says col. drums came from Temple (Artemis?) at Thorikos. Marks shown on these cols. which indicate the position of the drums in the columns - cols - moved in Aug. period?

L. Roman Villa on s. of Areopagus

2nd ¼ of IV c. 360 A.D. Large peristyle courtyard & 18 rooms. Quite luxurious. Three heads found here & a well & an Ionic cap. Had an underground fountain house,

Nice marble revetment remains on the wall near the swimming pool. Stairway nearby to the nymphaeum with the 2nd pool. Other pools nearby. Very elaborate drain system to suit the various bldg. phases of the bathing facilities. The house may have belonged to a philosopher as they were the only ones doing well financially in the IV A.D. Philos. schools closed by Justinian so house went out of use too. The floor mosaic suggests a pagan design may have been removed & something inoffensive replaced. Seems the house was taken over by Christians - a wealthy family - and used for 50 yrs. till Slavs destroyed it. One proof is a Sigma tablet found. Nearby would likely have been house of Dionysios the Areopagite.

Tower of the Winds

Vitruvius VI says there were 8 wind, not 4
Varro says there were 8 also & spoke of the Tower
Tower seems to have been built before 37 B.C. located near offices of market officials. Caesar interested in the calendar & one authority says he built it 47-44 B.C a likely date for its construction & it was the official clock of Athens.

Well publ. by Stuart & Revett. Still has its ancient roof.

Octag. in plan with 2 prostyle porches with 2 cols. each with lotus acanthus cols. Used at one time by Whirling Dervishes who many funny alterations.

Sundial on each face & above a wind god (name of each inscribed) Roof has 24 rows of fan shaped tiles. Roof is a dome & the earliest one in Europe.

In the centre of the floor was the water clock fed by the Klepsydra. A water clock described by Vitruvius

Wind gods imp. as sculp because they are dated so well. Each god has its attributes. N. Wind Boreas, has lots of clothes & is whistling; W. Wind has fewest clothes; Colded god has a shield full of hail stones.

The tower is in good condition & its water clock would have been very elaborate with drains & channels & various structures above + a cistern is the circular projection of the bldg.

Agora Nomeon is inland to the s. of the Tower ident. not certain.

A large latrine near the prostyle probes of the tower

Roman Market - Forum of Caesar & Augustus

11-10 B.C. is starting date. Only about half is excavated. Commercial bldgs moved this way; Inflated Ionic cols. along the south. Shops along the east.

Library of Hadrian

Paus. helps to identify it. Sup cols constructed in same way as stoas. Large rectang. structure only partly excavated. Cols & peds are of Pentelic. Wall behind, is Pentelic. Facade recalls Arch of Hadrian. Rest of enclosure wall is of poros blocks. Plan similar to Templum Pacis in Rome. There were Cor. (prob.) columns around the ~~outside~~ inside of the enclosure wall. Arrangement of this wall similar to library of Celsus nb. arrangement for storing books & pictures; Inside of this complex was elaborate & beautiful - outside of enclosure looked like a fortress of Pantheon. It thought library was rebuilt in IV A.D. as were other bldgs in Athens.

The multiple semicircular bldg. in the 1st-converted to a Christ-church. Later it became a basilica - Other later churches were built in here also. This quadrifoil bldg. was part of the reconstructed version of the library.

March 1/78 Monument of Lysicrates

Choragic Mon of L. with others on St. of Tripods.
Inscrip on archit speaks of the contest & the archon
334-3 B.C.
Early travellers much interested - Drawings of Stuart & Revett very valuable.
Bought by Capuchin monks & built it into the monastery
Byron used it as a study
Destroyed in W. of Indep & later rebuilt
First to use Cor. order

Conq. found. Hypostyle plat., Parthenic alone,
Propylon caps. just the same

nb tripods between caps.
Frieze - Dionysos & pirates - action on seashore. Central scene has Dion. Workmanship of frieze is compared to metal work.
Roof is 1 piece marble with leaves carved in

Problems ① - where was tripod attached? There are cuttings on top of the akr. & on the roof & at the base of each scroll. One person puts the tripod on top of the akrot, someone else puts the legs of the tripod outside the ~~tripod~~ akroterion
N.B. Take picture of roof
② Was the interior used - there are unfinished areas inside. Investigations under way not yet publ.
There are replicas of Lys. Mon. one near Eleusis, one as a funerary one in Poros & no doubt many others.
St. of Tripods seems to start in agora. Does it join the Peripatos?
Soil within the mon. fence belongs to France

Roman Stoa

Not // to present street but related to a fork in the street. There was a gentle slope down of the street here hence the high pos. gr. level

Horos Museum of Muses. Horos - Boundary Stone of Garden

Coffee House at n.e. of Omonia Square

Byzantine Museum - David Brownlee - Duchesse de Plaissance's House Greek Revival

Lady for whom the house was built was a lady of leisure who attracted a group of educated elite. Her life history was full of startling events. She came back to Greece after the W. of Indep. who had a falling out with Kapodistrias. Had her daughter embalmed. She was extremely influential (2nd to the Queen) but scandalized Athens several times.

Orpheus Taming the Animals

Ind. to show the way Christ. absorbed pagan elements. Num. wild animals depicted. You could call the central fig. Christ. A similar piece from elsewhere had a cross added. Why did Orpheus enchanting animals become a Christ then? Clement of Alexandria imp. here. The comparison is that Christ tamed people.

Icon of Crucifixion - Rhys Townsend

Byz. art is dogmatic. N.B. dual nature of Christ which was involved in iconoclastic discussion. They said the human rep. of Chr. denied his godliness & divinity. Others said he must be rep. as human + hence use of icons began to help focus our human thoughts. The authentic rep. of Christ was sought hence the extreme conservatism.

Non resinous wood the most common. There is a frame. Main wood is roughened, linen attached smoothed with chalk. Pigments used in egg + water - figs. are outlined. Shading is build up not blended. Must be painted quickly. Oil used to cover + protect the painting.

This icon came from Crete. This icon was done in 3 periods. 1st period 11th cent. + a live Christ depicted at this period

3rd period - style changes taking place - influences from Italy. Emotion best seen in Christ's face.

It is thought Byz artists learned how to use gold paint from Persians.

Byzantine ~~Pottery~~ - Laetitia La Follette

Mid Byz - Classical revival - Infl. from near east.

March 1/78 Coins - Alan Walker

Mainland Greece + Crete only + a bit of Asia Minor

History of Coinage

Last 1/3 of VII B.C. invented in Asia Minor, likely Lydia nr. Ephesus. Coins invented because system of buying with pieces of metal (by wgt) did not work. Coins used to pay state officials. Exact reason not really known for inventing coins. Herod. says Lydia (Croesus) invented coinage. First pieces were electrum. Silver coinage seems to come by 550 B.C. Rapid expansion. Aegina, Athens, Corinth, Chalis were first cities to have coins. Coins found are chiefly bronze because silver ones would have been ~~silver~~ so valuable they would have been searched for. Br. coins began end of V (in S. Italy?). Silver were to be of equal value in wgt - this could not be done with bronze because they would be so small.

In Rom period you have billon very debased

Manufact. - by striking. Flans are cast. Silver ones weighed. Dies were made much as gem stones would be. Die axis should be indicated in identifying a coin. Sometimes the punch was hinged so axis would always be the same. Countermarks may be added if coin is very worn.

Chief wgt is talent → 60 mina → 100 drachmas, Gks. very careful about wgts. If a flan too heavy a piece cut off - if too light it would be melted down. They were very careful about wgts of their coins.

Standards - Aegenetan standard very common. Standards + wgts very complicated. There were other standards as well + they could be exchanged between cities. Coins could circulate for as much as 400 yrs. Exchange rate 1-1/10 for bronze for silver.

Coin types tell you where coin is from. Some say the types used are religious, some commercial, some are a pun (selinon or Selinus), can be commemorative or decorative too. Obverse + reverse dev. separately because earliest coins have only a rough punch mark for the reverse. But reverses seem to be state badges too. Coins may be cut to make sure the metal is good but they will not cut on the face unless the coin is a forgery. Mint Magistrates initials, symbols were put on to ensure the authenticity of coins - on the reverse. Types become more + more complicated. Reverses were incuses at first then incuse squares. Obverses seldom connected to reverses by type. Obv. die can last for 10000 strikings, reverse not so long. Portraits come after IV B.C
On Roman coins you get personifications, daily events (they are almost like daily newspapers) Roman coins much more numerous than Greek ones.
In Gk. Imp times Imps. portrait had to appear on obverse - they appeared mainly in the east but freq. the city's own coins were used. A city's own famous bldgs. would appear on the reverse.

Inscrips. help identify. Earliest ones are just an initial. City name usually on reverse. No legend usually on obverse. If two cities begin with same letter you must add more letters (and this will mean ethnic), heiter noun nom. on the earliest ones, but usually it is gen. plural, occasionlly fem. nom. sing, king's name in gen. sing. - later epithets come.
Roman titles very neat + canonical + easy + enable one to date to a year or even a month. Letters were put on unsystematically on Gk. date coins. Roman ones had a circle around the outside. Later they had a double circle + maybe even extra letters scattered around to include magistrates concerned + give epithets. Epon. magistrates got their names on coins + chose the symbol.

Sometimes coinage ded. to the R. emperor.
Decide first what language inscrip, is in. Remember K vs. Greek. Artist name occurs only occasionally & is likely to be disguised (it may be only an initial.)

Dating - Date put on Roman ones. letters on field (esp if preceded by ετ (etos) give date on Gk coins. On R ones you may get letters in the field which refers to value of the coin. Workshops may be identified too by letter & symbol.

Archaic period - electrum, gold or silver, very few letters

Classical - all metals, gen. circular but bulgey. Incuse square often. Coin types remain a long time. More names & engravers

Hellenistic - metals the same, Circular. Royal heads, inscriptions, Coins fairly thick

Imperial - flat disks. Imp head on local hero on obv, Only Athens, Chios, Termessos could strike without a royal head. legends varied. Very few symbols, Variety metals but no gold. late R. may be very thin - Gk never thin. L.R.

Late Roman - look for specific letters - look through the legends portraits too much alike. Under Anastasius I coinage re-issued because coins were too small. Mon reverse for 40 K- under the letter the mint mark. Year of rule given so you can date to the year. Understrikes became common soon.

Byzantine - legends in Latin. Byz X legends became Gr.

Mediaeval - will be given none. Very thin. A cross on one side. Castle or shield etc on other. legend starts with the cross.

Turkish - must be done by someone who knows Turkish.

On finding coins - you record if by section, area, type of field, date, notebk page, prelim. ident. before cleaning. In cleaning by caustic soda, electrolysis you may dim some of the evidence. lemon juice good + harmless. Formic acid bad. Caustic soda best for billon Soap + water for gold. Be very careful in cleaning you may desolve the coin completely. If legend illegible keep coin anyway. Agora coins stored in archaeological order but there are other ways of storing them. Identity cards could carry photographs Should weigh coins - bronze may add or lose weight. Not so likely with silver but wear may reduce the wgt. but it will still be acceptable or it would not be in use. Overstrikes should be noted. Casts can be made - + procedure explained - you may want to do this in order to compare with coins in another museum.

Indent. is
Size
metal
Place
Date
Descr.
Obv.
Rev.

Coins given Gk. through Byz.

AA
genuine fake
~~L. Roman~~ Theodosius II

BB
fake ✓ Byz. Constans II

KK
✓ fake - early Athenian ✓

LL
fake ✓ Greek

MM
~~genuine~~ fake from ~~Hyperates~~ Thasos

XX
Philip ~~II~~ V
fake ✓

YY
Philip
~~fake~~ genuine

TT
~~fake~~ genuine
Greek
Chalcis

UU
~~genuine~~ fake
Greek ~~Alexandria~~ ?
Chalcis

O
Opuntian Locrians
~~genuine~~ fake

T
Opuntian Locrians
~~fake~~ genuine

S
Opuntian Locrians
fake

R
Opuntian Locrians
genuine ✓

V
Larissa
~~genuine~~ fake

W
Larissa
~~fake~~ genuine

X
Larissa
fake ✓

V
Larissa
~~fa~~ genuine ✓

L
~~fake~~ genuine

M
fake ✓
Karissa

N ✓
genuine
Karissa

O
genuine
Karystos

P
fake
Karystos

Q
fake ✓
Karystos

F stater
fake ✓

G
~~fake~~ genuine

H
fake ✓

I
genuine ✓

J
Karissa
fake ✓

K ✓
genuine

A
Alexander ✓
genuine

B
Alexander
~~genuine~~ fake

C
Alexander
~~fake~~ genuine

D
Alex
~~genuine~~ fake

E
Alex
~~fake~~ genuine

March 2/18 Erechtheion - Vanderpool

Considered canonic Ionic, Studied by Stuart & Rev. heisiere took, east col., auta block behind, caryatid Name used only Paus. Cult of Erech. gave name to bldg of. Parthenon - Acct - † of Athena Polias - Contained old wooden statue. Other sanc. nearby

Construct last ¼ V 422 [21] 415 & 409-405 Started at time of Peace of Nicias. One [literary] frag. suggests Athena ordered the const. of a shrine to Athena. Work stopped with Sicilian expedition because money needed for the war.
Seriously damaged I B.C. (likely under Sulla) Repaired in same style. At end of Cl. ant. turned into a church which tore out all orig. int. arrangements. In Turkish times a house. In W. of Int. a powder mag. & was seriously damaged when mag. exploded.
1837-46 restoration carried out. ~~Dame~~ W. facade knocked down in same storm that blew down Olympieion col.
1903-9 latest restoration.

Paus. gives a long desc. of the bldg & - Paintings on walls, sea water in a rock, trid. of Pos., golden lamp by Callimachus, olive tree (burned by Persians but a new shoot appeared right away). Paus. speaks of many cults. Athena & Pos in W. part? but what route did Paus. take through the bldg.? Int. arrangement most uncertain. Summer 409 Erech. Bldg inscrip - found built into the wall of a house on the acropolis slope - best side preserved, states that in Summer of 409 work had reached level of grey stone above Ionic frieze. Shaft unsmoothed, & numerous other items unfinished. This inscrip. gives full details of the state of the work and payments made & workmen. 350 dr. for each col. which was done by a team of workmen. Figs. of frieze of Panathenaic against the blue stone background.

Van. says the plan is as it is because it houses so many cults, Dörpfeld says it was intended to be otherwise.

It is on two levels - high at the east, steps went down to the west. Church was basilica type & we see its plan inside now. Orig. there was a door on east & 2 rooms inside were on diff levels. 2 types of stone used & showing on inside of p.w. are related to Old Temple of Athena to the south? Church became a harem in Turkish times.

Considered there was a stairway down into area n. of e. part of Erech. This area is being investigated now

On N. Porch can see how elaborate the order is on the Erech. Much damage occurred during W. of Ind. In Serb. times a hole in N. Porch. In hole under N. Porch were holes on the rock ~~under~~ that Pos's trident struck here. There was a connection between this area & main part of temple. N door one of finest parts of the bldg. Top blocks of door frame are replacements put in in later Aug times & later. Now there is a large rock cistern rimmed. You go through the N. Porch door into the int. Somewhere in here must have been the salt sea of Poseidon.

Plan of main part of temple similar to Old T which it was intended to replace. Plan of Erech int is largely assumption because of diff in ground level & there is no evidence for e-w wall creating the 2 II rooms.

West facade had to be in 2 steps. Between 3 n. openings a parapet. S. opening left comp. open. Small door at lower opening. A huge block (over pres. metal post) extended over to rest on found. of Old Temple of A. This was necessitated because found. weak here due to a sacred area of some sort at gr. level. Frieze block above door opening is fairly recent - original was discovered & stands on ground below. Pres. olive tree is doing well. Pandroseum must have been down here too.

S. Porch - stairway went down from porch into w. part of interior. It is thought each held a phiale but what they were doing is not known.

March 6/78 Minor Monuments

Acropolis Approaches

nr. piece of one wall below Beule gate which connected to piece of polygonal sloping wall inside the gate which gave a ramp half the width of the later wide ramp. Vanderpool says this ramp in VI meant the fortifications did not need protection.

Then note wall of sloping blocks at n. of complete approach likely Mnesicles meant only marble blocks to show. Incline of this wider ramp was steep in spots. Stevens zig zag path is incorrect. It's path originated so you would not exceed a 14° grade & you would get an ideal view of the entrance to the Pinakotheke.

There is evidence of a ramp e→w leading to steps & Nike temple. At e. end of this ramp there is evidence that the ramp went the other way.

Large rock cutting on w. up to Prop. contained Paus. bull? or a Roman mon.?

Minor monuments on Acr. is Stevens' study, Kavvadias - Kawerau, Travlos (Pict. Dict.), Harrison's Myth & Monuments. Stevens puts a lot of statues in each porch - not very accurate.

Note X tian inscrip. on l. central col. of e. porch as you leave.

Note square hole e. of e. porch for helping to move large blocks.

Athena Hygeia Base at s.e. cor. of Prop. - not straightforward.

Builders of Old Propylon dismantled part of Cyclopean wall. It is said some more was dismantled for a stoa connected with Precinct of Brauronian Artemis.

Bases of Trojan Horse of Strongylion may not belong in this precinct (Br-Art.) & all-blocks of the Bases (some of them) brought here from elsewhere.

looked at rock cuttings used for a stairway to the precinct. Further east are cuttings for stelai. Where does the temenos wall run? Note cutting back of bedrock at edge of precinct. Note also respect for Mycenaean wall so likely only one living to be restored. There seems to have been no early temple on this site but excav. at Brauron will throw new light. Braur-Art not mentioned on akr. till IV cent. so likely she came in then i.e. 2nd ½ of IV. Three phases of one part of the bldg. we looked at were very confusing.

Chalkotheke - searched for all around the akropolis. Pres. bldg. the most likely candidate. IV Inventory lists imps. It may have begun as overflow area for surplus votive objects. also used as an arsenal Stevens says ~~prono~~ portico + main bldg. built c. 410. Did they plan so that portico would not interfere with Panth. terrace steps. Are portico + main bldg. the same date? Date of S. wall of Akropolis comes in here too. Alot of reuse in Chalcotheke. Laetitia says Chalc. is later than Brauronia 385-4 or may be as early as 420. Excav. done here not very scientific but photographs useful. Colar would like date to be closer to mid IV but then it could not be the Chalco. that puts back wall of Chalc. or Akrop. wall.

Bronze Bull - shows cuttings for base.
Steps of w. Porth terrace meant to display statues (note cuttings) not as a means of climbing up to top of terrace on foot.

N.B. that Panathenaic procession was taking peplos & ancient statue in Erechtheion. Was there a terrace wall on them. of the Parthenon? Remains of statues: ded. suggest a terrace e.g. inscrip re Ge within an iron fence. Further on a curved block with num. cuttings inscrip re Timotheos & Conon. of statue seen by Paus. Two iron doors cover Hellenic cisterns - no reason known for these - sev. ckr. treasures put here during the cuttings n. e. of Porth. for stelai: ded. ~~Stevens says~~

Italians planned to restore the bldg. east of the ckr. Pieces were assembled for this bldg. ded. to Rome & Augustus. J. Binder's husband says this T was near the Erechtheion. Chin says ~~it is to~~ the T. should be east of Porth. because this is typical of Roman thinking.

Note area where there are four rows of cuttings. Was this area the one where oxen were led around an altar & one sacrificed & then everyone tried for murder. It may be area of precinct of Zeus Polias & Stevens ideas of keeping open here is ridiculous.

March 7/78 Temple of Ares.

One block used reused for pave in post Herulian Wall?
Paus. mentions T. of Ares & locates it near certain statues. Was it moved here from somewhere else? Hill of Ares? Transplant assigned to time of Augustus. Original date is Periclean. Pieces of the temple left are quite small. Was it destroyed in time of Sulla, Philip V?
Dinsmoor 1940 Hesp.
McAllister 1959 "

Masons' marks a help eg one with ΔΔE. They may refer to four sides of the bldg. All the T clamps had to be remarked. Was it possible to have moved all the blocks of the temple (except foundations) from a place outside Athens? Was it moved from Acarnai Roman Agora. 16x34 m. seems to be the size. One block gives a great deal of information. There are several column drums which were used as mill stones. One drum from T of Ares was used in a repair of the Hephaisteion.

Much of the reconstruction is done on the basis of parallels. But a great deal is done on the basis of the few fragments left.

Altar of Ares - position marked some distance east of T. location. Includes an inscribed shield.

In Stoa basement were shown pieces of sima, beautifully worked with crude mason's marks on the back which indicate a R. moving.

Ares & Heph. have same sima profile & therefore by same architect.

T of Ares could be dated ca 430's on stylistic evid.

Hephaisteion

Not considered as badly proportioned now as it once was. It is seen now (with the ground level lowered) as it was originally. It's aesthetic qualities regarded more highly now. Metopes depict labours of Herakles + Theseus. Note effect of carved metopes part way along sides + ending approx. where you see end of frieze over pronaos.

Attribution to Hephaistos is still questioned ~~by~~ ~~Eve~~ Harrison. It could not be the Theseum. Aligning 3rd side col. with axis of pronaos so frieze across pronaos could go across entire width of bldg is an original idea of this architect. Do you have color of interplay of light + shade as you look up? What message did the sculptor wish to give?

Ground level around temple very similar to the ancient one. Bottom step is kara not marble.

Architrave a little heavy.

You can enjoy the frieze much more from outside the T.

Ceiling over front colonnade reconstructed by Orlandos. All offers are removable.

2 Ares temple drums are used in the new pronaos cols. set in place.

Wiesmoor + D. Thompson excavated the Heph. It had served most recently as a cemetery for Protestants. Had been a church + monastery long before that.

One surprise of the excav. was that there were 3 plans originally. We see the results of the 3rd one. Pronaos shorter than opisthod. + cella left was long + narrow in 1st plan. 2nd phase widened cella 3rd elongated pronaos. These changes were made in course of construction. Blocks inside the ~~peristyle~~ cella mark lines of inner colonnade. One very much discussed block in the line is now considered to be an epistyle block from inner colonnade. Inn. colonnade likely was a first ⊓ shape — there seems to be a mark on cella wall marking return of cella cols.

m.h. Tracks in Pict. Tour.

Many parts of ceiling are of Island marble.
Roof tiles had mason's letters - form of the letters helps to date the temple. Best date is just before mid V c.
Lions' heads would not have corresp. normally with triglyphs & metopes.
449 given by Dinsmoor as starting year for this T. Is in favour of feeling the Hepth. much influenced by Parthenon.
Where were coffers removeable?

Colin
449 work begins
445
444 Entabl & horiz cornice, peristyle ceiling beams not in place.
west frieze
435-2 East frize
425-20 peristyle ceiling beams carved
421 - festival re-organized.

Hard to explain the numerous delays. This T may not have been regarded as part of Pericles bldg. program.

Opisthodomus could be closed off with grills.
West frieze (only across opisth) - seems to stick to already used poses & themes to an extreme degree e.g. pose of Tyrannicides, may be in with other things. Charley Morgan for a study of the sculpture.

Surface of inner walls is stipled & base blocks have non-anathyrosis bands around cols. Were the blocks stuccoed? Was there a plan for wallpaintings? Surely not after inner colonnades were added.

Conversion to church was VI Barrel vault was X + pointed apse
Doorways and when conversion to a monastery took place.
N door filled in with grave slab of Watson carrying Byron's epitaph. Above S. door, outside, prelim sketches of a Byz. painting still visible.

March 9/78 Byz., Turk. & Mod Athens - Colin

45 min. to Piraeus - buses thread. strike, taxis & train running
train to end of line walk to end of line - town left.
Be there by seven
Public bus to Aphaia temple
Bathing suits picnic lunch at Aegia Marina
Bus from A.M. to Aegina town then to Poros
no assigning rooms
Sala. m. Pos. T site back to Poros for lunch
Easiest to Ath 6 or 7 p.m.

Aghii Assomati - the bodilers ones
Agem. Starting by 3rd ¼ of XII, May be earlier in XII. Very regular - no cufesque. No sgt. rest - one of best preserved. large ashlar bl. upright in die XII at base or esp at corners.

Hastings Street

Through Flea Market

To library of Hadrian - on s. side of it people there used to be the Church of the Columns. There is the Apotheke of 3rd Ephoria in lib. area which has lot of treasures. There was a prison in the library area used among other times during W of Indep. & after

Monasteraki Square - there was a mon on n. side & gave its name. Monastiraki or s. 1759

Odos Panadrosou - Martinos for fakes & dishonesty.

Library of Had - was marked place in Turkish period starting mid XV
Elgin's original intentions and tower with clock which he
erected at his own expense. At time of fire in Aeth

It was die, the Swiss clock was replaced by a deep Greek one

Church of Prophet Elias – Church of Saviours beside it orig.

Phetikezami – mosque minaret gone (orig – the tallest in city) – is now an apothèke for 32d ephoreia. Classical cemetry emerged nearby. This is first mosques Turks built.

Tower of Winds – converted to a tekes – whirling dervishes used to there.

Mandreses
1721 date of monastery to m. like a moslem seminary. No decision as to who has authority over Turk. antiquities – so they fall down & disappear.

No 8 Alil Ephendes – Turkish bath – used in 1667 – last functioned in 1958 – is an apotheke now.
of Innocents Abroad'

Odos Dolou – Iacovos Sissifos built near house where Otho spent his first night

Church of XII – adjoining Monastery under juriscd. of Monks of Ch. of Holy Sepulchre

Anaphiotika – people came as oppressors from Is. of Anaphi, which was a prison island, after W. of Ind. Some houses built for them in late XIX are still standing. Attempt being made to preserve them

Stretch of R. defence Wall in the Diogenion – various pieces of marble in the square.

Only 60 houses standing in Athens after W. of Ind. Only the only still standing is 96 Hadrian Street – typically Turkish – one were asked in to courtyard

Church of the Kapnikareia - earliest or 2nd earliest ch. in Athens. May replace an early X trai ch. or basilica
End of 8 or early XI

Ch. of St. Eirene - plant market area - good on Sunday

Ch of St. Theodore - may be the oldest church in Athens is the other competitor.

City wall (pieces) in a park nearby. large piece of wall in a store basement across street fr. park
2 older houses on far side of park
Religious Bk Store on the square best in Athens

University complex owned by Hansons 1856 Univ Library 1869
Academy build between in date. Part of city plan.

Old Med. School behind Academy now a historical Mon.

Statue of Kolokotronis - shown in battle near Tygouries on one side & liberation of Ath. on others.

Small Metropolitan - not really the Med. Is really The Virgin of the Mermaids - end of XII. Frieze depicts rel. festivals of Athens & is an ancient piece. Mrs. B says II A.D. Colin says 3 cent - earlier. N. h. + covering Parath - ships

n.b. Mommsen on Christian Athens
Gregorovius - Med. Athens

Demotike Skole - first public school built in Greece 1875-76

Russian Orthodox Ch. - bldg. burst in I + II around agora ~~area~~ & akropolis area. This church built.

St. Paul's - Cockerell's design altered somewhat & bldg erected 1838. Pieces of Elgin inscrip. found in agora. Fusieri's slab is his tombstone.

Cemetery

Aberof maus. - he paid for ~~new~~ Dan Athen air stadium when it was built for renewal of Olympics. His house in Metsova reopened for visits

Schleemann's tomb ~~is~~ in front of Doric T

Agrii Assomati

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DIDYMA - Temple of Apollo

located at lower end of the sacred road which ran south from the sacred gate at Miletos to a point n.e. of the Didyma temple in front of the terrace associated with votive offerings. This terrace, encircling eastern end of temple, and approached by 5 flights of stairs, was supported by a high wall (parts still standing) built about 550 B.C.

Statues of priests, priestesses & recumbent lions lined last of the sacred road (now in Br. Mus.).

Didymaion very famous for 100 yrs in Archaic period when in charge of a family of priests known as Branchids. Hence Didyma called Branchidae. Paus. says area ded. to Ap. at Did. was older than 1st Ionian settlement. Here, as elsewhere, Greeks replaced an indigenous cult with their own.

Archaic Didymaion - largely constructed by 560-550, shows influence of T's of Samos & Ephesus & is similar to Hel. Did. King Kroisos sent gifts hence it was large & important. Had a naiskos, within a new sekos, courtyard surrounded by high walls but unroofed. Propaos roofed. Inner sekos walls had pilasters in form of half cols. Altar to east of temple was aligned on the axis passing between 2 cols. of naiskos. After Ionian rebellion, the Persians, having won Lade, devastated Did., banished Branchids to Bakttria & took bronze cult statue to Ekbatana.

Hellenistic Didymaion - begun late IV, after Alexander the Great had won indep. for Ionian cities. Help possible fr. Alex. - also from Seleucids who brought back cult statue. Architects Paionios + Daphnis. Was third largest religious bldg. in Hellenic world, after Artemision at Ephesus + Heraion on Samos.

Work continued till II A.D. beg. with inner areas for cult purposes (i.e. chresmographeion or oracle room + pronaos) + then proceeding on the outside from back to front where some cols. were never finished.

120 Ionic cols. including pronaos, plus 2 Cor.-half cols. at top of stairs leading to chresmographeion and 2 Cor. cols. within chres. nb. cf with Epidauros Cor.

7 steps leading up to temple platform, 14 steps leading ~~to chresmographeion~~ up to centre of east front.

Naiskos was prostyle with 4 Ionic cols. cf. Zeus Olympios at Priene. Statue placed with as soon as poss. Was first Anatolian bldg. of Hellenistic per. to show influence of Attic style. cf. Zeus Ol. at Priene

The sekos or adyton much enlarged, unroofed, enclosed by walls 25 m. high + 20 designed one felt there was a roof - high base + pilasters topped with pilasters + frieze of griffins + cornice.

24 steps leading to chresmographeion, 3 doors at top, with 2½ cols. between. Chres. roofed, had door on east to pronaos from which priests delivered oracles to those in pronaos.

Stairways on n. + s. walls of chres. led to roof, had ceilings decorated with Greek fret and hence called labyrinths - were in 2 runs.

2 doors on either side of pronaos opened into

narrow vaulted corridors which led down to the unroofed adyton or cella. At lower end of each corridor a room resembling a propylon - ceiling decorated in squares + door with Doric mouldings cf. Propylaea in Athens. These Doric features in an Ionic bldg. herald mixed Ionic + Doric style which first came into fashion in II B.C. in the Hell. period.

Dating of diff. parts of bldg. discussed fully by Akurgal Inner peristasis completed by first half or middle of II B.C. Outer row an entirely different style with 8 col. bases on east side being of Roman period perhaps time of Caligula 37-41 A.D.

References

Ancient Civilizations + Ruins of Turkey: Akurgal E. pp 222-31, figs 83-5
Hellenistic Art 330-50 B.C. Charbonneaux Martin + Villard p 352 + p 327.
Didyma, Baubeschreibung: Th. Wiegand (oversized bk)

MAGNESIA ON THE MAEANDER - Temple of Artemis Leukophryene

Magnesia founded originally by Aeolians coming from Magnesia in N. Greece. Captured by Persians in 530 B.C. Themistocles, statesman & commander at B of Salamis when ostracized, made friends with Artaxerxes & settled in Magnesia.
under Spartan rule 400-398 & moved to present site in district where Leukophryene T located.
M. began to develop & became important city in time of Seleucids and Attalids.
M. became an independent city befriended by Romans from Sulla on.
Excavated 1891-1893 by Carl Humann
Artemis temple remains only one visible now.
Others: agora, T of Zeus Sosipolis, orchestra & audit. of theatre, stadium, now under muddy deposit & grass.

Temple of Artemis Leukophryene

Date - third ¼ II B.C.

There was a smaller V limestone temple.
Hermogenes, who came from Priene, was architect, acc. to Vitruvius
Westward facing as were other T's perpetuating tradition of Phrygian mother goddess (of Sardis & Ephesus)
Central part in 5 sections (2 for front porch, 2 for cella, 1 for opisthodomos)
Axiality much emphasized, e.g. wide central space front & rear ends - typical of Hellenistic period. Also axis formed by doors in pedestals. Axiality other way too.
Mathematical precision in lining up all columns & walls here perfected - never done so exactly before - by Hermogenes. Also relation of col. size and intercol. spacing better systematized.

Relation of all meas. important.

Pseudipteral style credited to Hermogenes by Vitruvius - used here on all 4 sides
End central columns widely spaced was traditional Ionic feature in Anatolia.
Ionic more familiar to Herm than Doric hence he preferred it
T. had 8×15 cols on outside & all cols. were Ionic.

Order of the temple: -

1. Nine stepped krepidoma
2. plinth + base (torus, trochilus, torus)
3. column shaft with 24 flutes.
4. Ionic cap. with straight lower edge of canalis + abacus with a lesbian kymation

Akurgal p. 182

5. architrave with 3 fasciae
6. frieze with Ionic kymation above + below.
7. Row of dentils
8. Ped. with central door + 2 windows.
9. Sima
10. Acroteria

Special Features

1. Pseudo-dipteral plan which is modification of dip. scheme.
2. Width & depth in pronaos + opisthod
3. Contrasting ornam. features meant to be seen from afar.
   n.b. frieze + dentils above arch, now norm. in Ionic, also leaf mould. on base & Ionic cap., ornam on antae etc
4. Increased no. of Attic art forms
5. lighter entablature because of wider intercol.
6. Pronounced axiality

Altar of the Temple

large & much like Pergamene altar which influenced it.
Sculptured frieze above archit. as in the temple.
Remains in house.
Date - mid II Cent.

Temple of Zeus Sosipolis

Small prostyle temple of Ionic order of naiskos in the Didymaion & T of Zeus in agora Priene
One of earliest works & be attributed & Hermogenes because of similarity & Artemision e.g. col. hgt. 9½ times low. diam., dep pronaos, attic profile of base of cella wall, comp. style of Ionic & attic, tripartite plan with ~~old~~ pronaos approx size of cella.

Agora

Has propylaea, colonnades all around, exit at s.w. corner where there is a fountain house (?)

References - Magnesia am Maeander: C Humann, Ancient Civilizations & Ruins - E. Akurgal of Turkey

ANA HQ193 Ma p. 177 f. 11th floor turn left twice

KOS- Asklepieion

Hippocrates born in Kos - his medical school important

Asklepieion located on low slopes of the mountains

Three stages:-

1st - Middle terrace - original sacred area. Temple B (Ionic façade mainly) facing east, altar. Circa 300 B.C.

2nd - lower terrace - III Cent. - colonnaded court added on lower terrace for visitors, front edge of mid terrace strengthend with arches. Temple C. added

3rd - Upper terrace - added mid II, enclosed by surrounding colonnaded court which closed off upper part of complex & improved view of those approaching. Temple A, sim. to T. of Ask. at Epidaurus added, Doric, faced down complex, 6 x 11. Altar much changed due to influence of altar at Perg.

End result of 1½ centuries work & planning was a grandiose scheme of three levels, under Pergamene influence, with levels related, symmetry & axiality emphasized.

References:- Architectural Space in Ancient Greece; Doxiadis C.A. NA 9201 D613

Hellenistic Art; Charbenneaux J., Martin R., Villard, F. pp 77-80 Plan Fig. 71

LINDOS - Sanctuary of Athena

The two originally separate terraces more closely linked in the end (than at Kos) by several successive building periods and the use of colonnades & stair-ramps.

Lindia long worshipped in a cave below the akropolis (known as Panagia Spiliotissa) but in V Cent first temple built directly over cave & so was at edge of cliff. T :- small & could not be at centre of final complex.

1st stage - V Cent. temple built, Doric, 4 col. facades prostyle

2nd stage - 330 T. restored, 200 Doric Propylaea added (cf. Mnesicles Prop. with the same 5 doors & porches, but here wide stairs instead of ramps & porches face spectator instead of turning in

3rd stage - 200 lower Doric Stoa added with same 4 col. projecting wings as Propylaea

4th stage - lower terrace extended by means of vaulting

A carefully planned & impressive complex. Same axis for Prop. & Stoa - latter planned to harmonize with existing structures nb. proj. wings. Same orientation for all structures. Hellenistic emphasis on view.

References - Fouilles et Recherches; Blegg van E.; III, Le Sanc. d'Athana Lindia etc Hellenistic Art; Charbonneaux J. etc Plan fig. 419, pp 80-83

KOS - Dopiadis, C.A.; Architectural Space in Ancient Greece NA 9201 D613

Hellenistic Art; Charbonneaux J., Martin R., Villard, F. Plan Fig. 71 pp. 77-80

LINDOS - Fouilles et Recherches; Dyggve, E.; III Le Sanctuaire d'Athana Lindia et L'architecture Lindienne.

Hellenistic Art; Charbonneaux J., Martin, R., Villard, F. Plan Fig 419 pp 80-83

Epidaurus - G. Roux; L'architecture de l'Argolide (Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome Vol. 199)

D
5
B
H

Magnesia - 11th floor, turn through left door + turn left again + go to blue stack at very end

ANA
H9193
Ma

10

Tower by the Spring Gate in City Wall-
PRIENE

A2P572 PRIENE - Theatre. Upper - drawing of west facade intercolumniation of proskenion. Lower - remains of the painted pinax in the west facade inter - columniation.

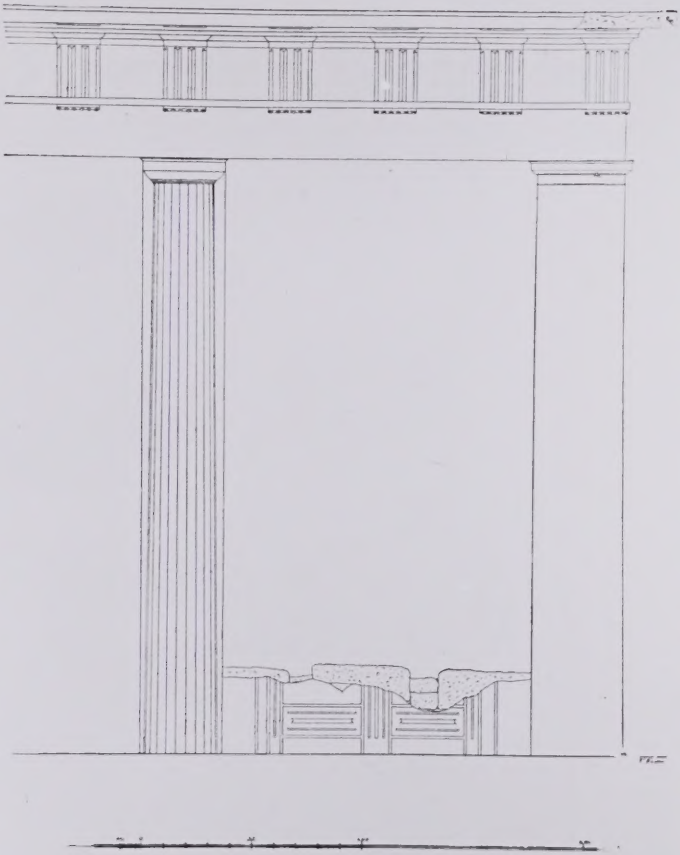
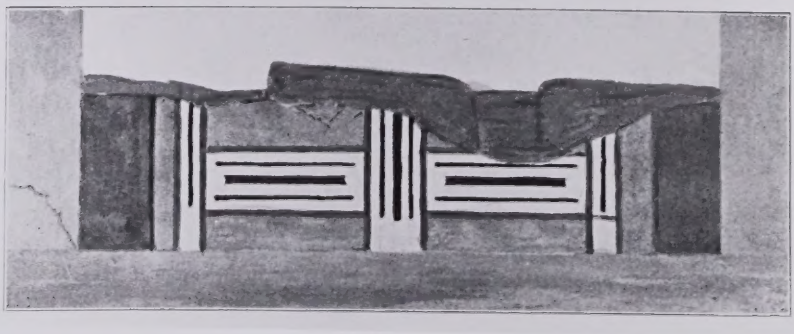


Abb. 256. Westlichstes Front-Intercolumnium des Proskenion.



A2.P.535 PRIENE - Stadium, cross-section of gate-pier (base, shaft, fragment and entablature)

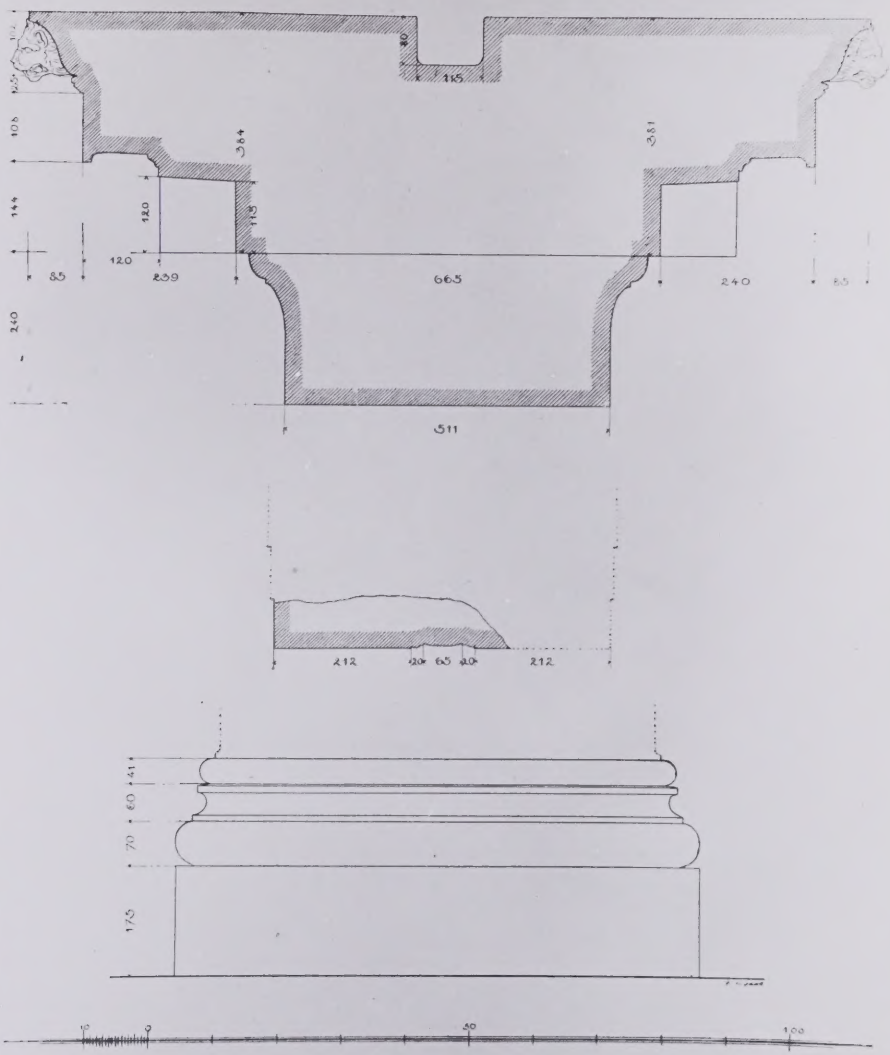


Abb. 263. Vom Thor des Ablaufs im Stadion.

A2P575 PRIENE - Theatre. Upper - view of west end of proskenion, seen from east. Lower - cross-section through entablature of proskenion.

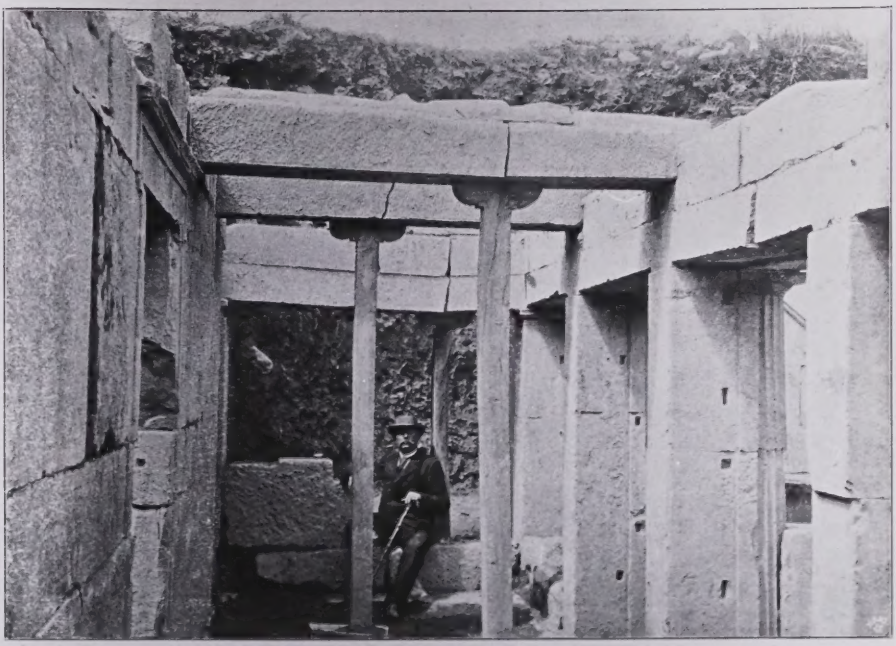
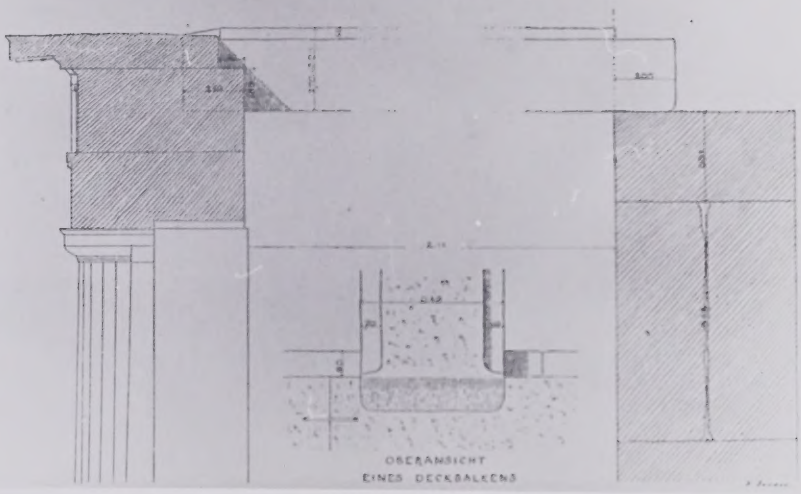


Abb. 246. Das Westende des Proskenion, von Osten gesehen.



A2P662 PRIENE - House XXIII remains and drawings of wall stucco section from Room A.

Abb. 356.

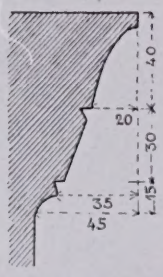


Abb. 352.

Abb. 353.

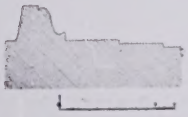
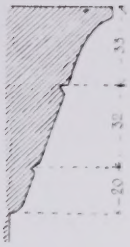


Abb. 354.



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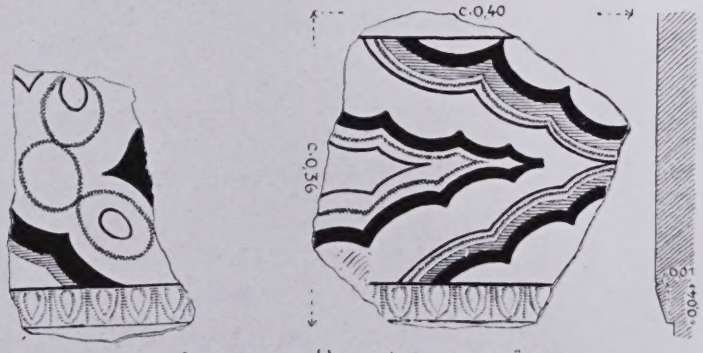


tiefrot blassrot grün
der Grund: gelblich-rötlich.

Abb. 351.

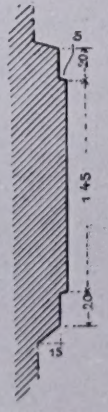


Abb. 350.

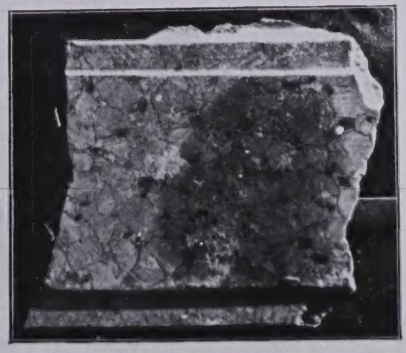


Abb. 349.

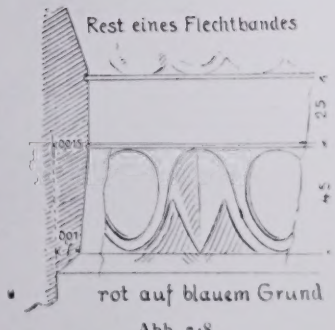
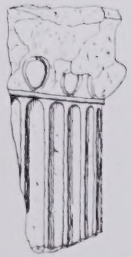


Abb. 348.

Abb. 348–356. Wandstuck aus Zimmer A des Hauses XXIII.

A2P663 PRIENE - House XXIII, remains and drawings of wall stucco sections from Room A.



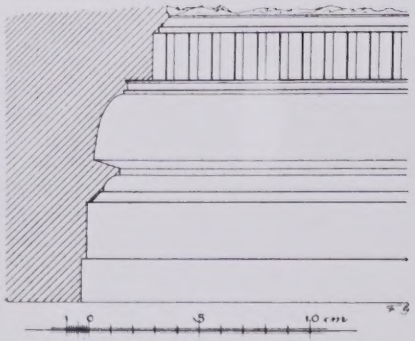


Abb. 358.

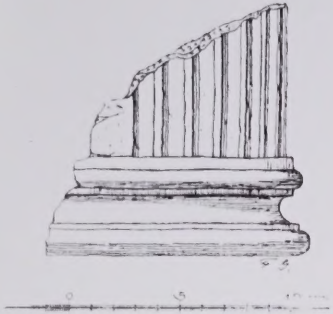


Abb. 357.

Abb. 359.

A2P666 PRIENE - House XXXIII, drawings of wall paintings

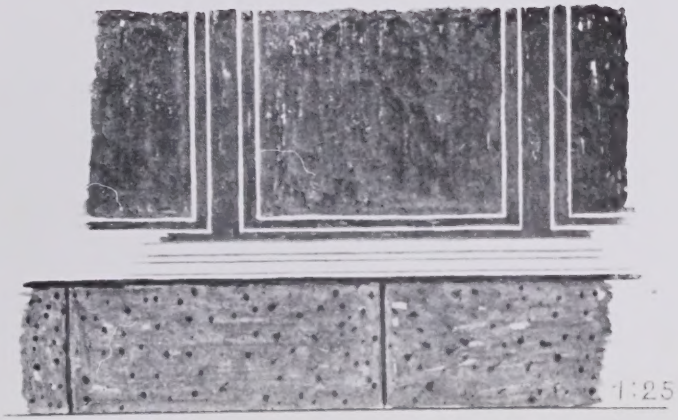


Abb. 262

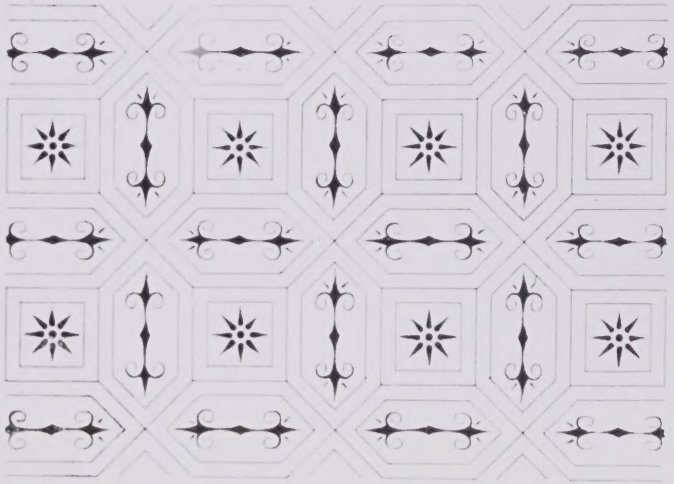
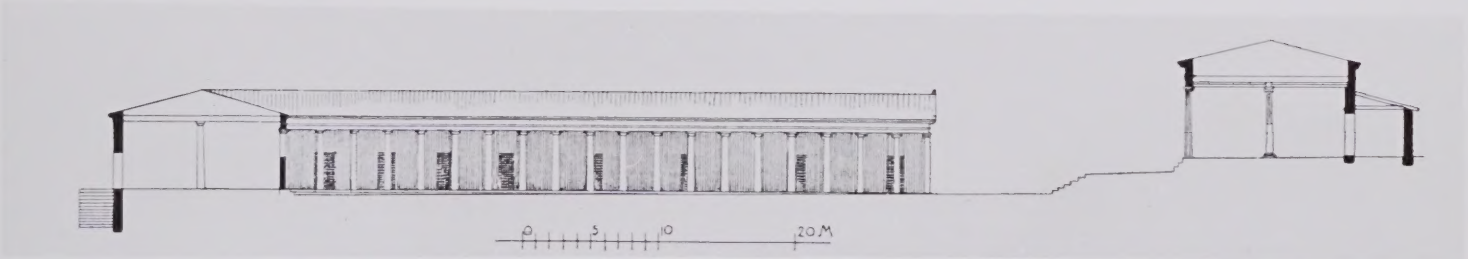


Abb. 263

A2.P 14 PRIENE- View of central area showing Agora, T of Zeus, North Stoa, T of Athena, Ekklesiasterion, Prytaneion

x PRIENE - Agora, restored section from n to s.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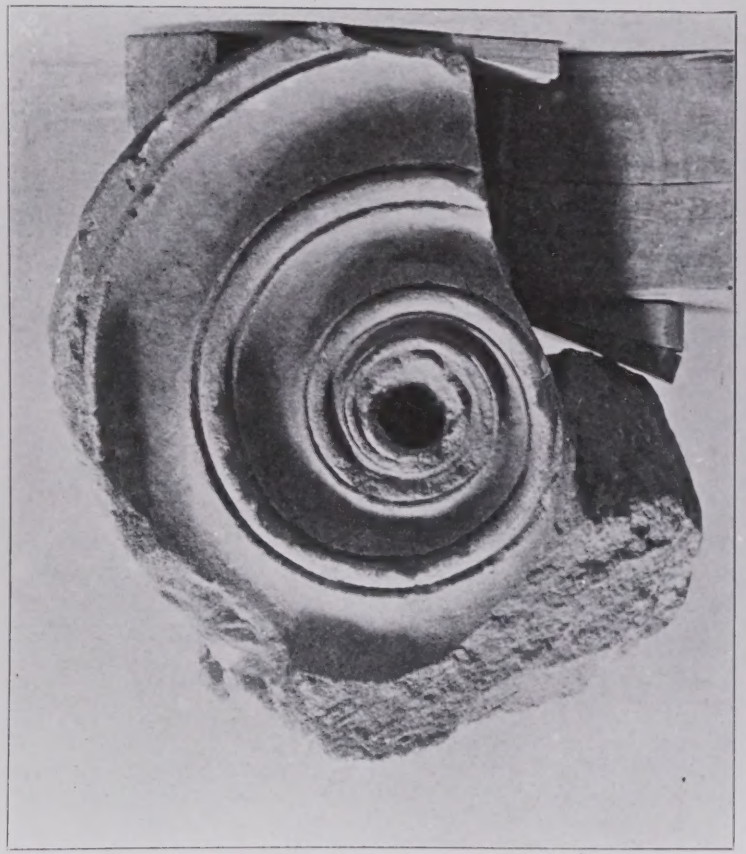
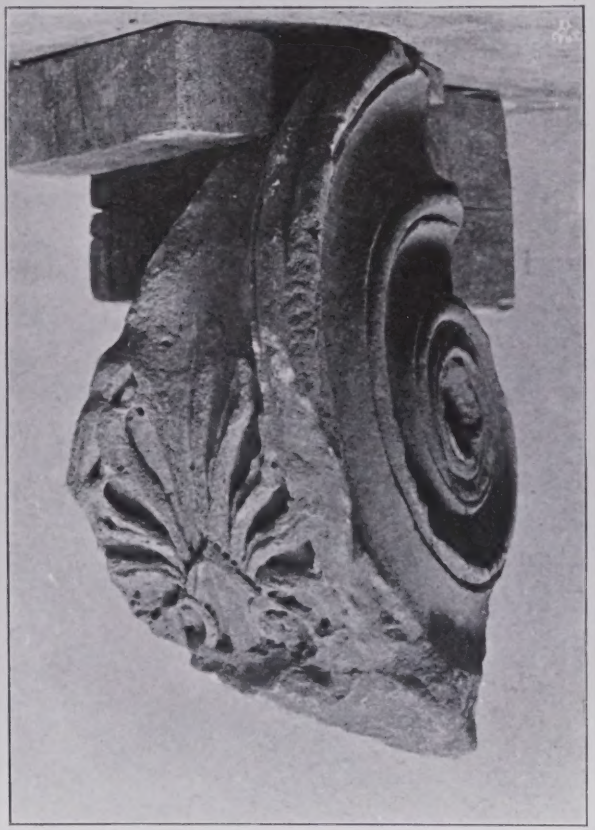
h PRIENE - Temple of Athena, block from raking sima.

c. PRIENE - Temple of Athena, volute fragment of corner capital.





d PRIENE - Temple of Athena, drawings of inner angle of corner capital (Huvot)

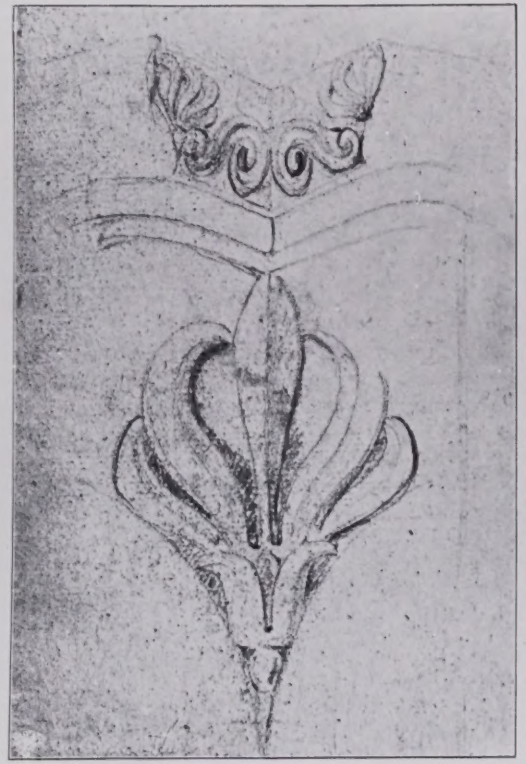


Abb. 61.

Abb. 62.

Einspringende Ecken von Eckkapitellen, nach Skizzen von Huvot.

e PRIENE - Temple of Athena, part of face of antacapital.

5 PRIENE- Temple of Zeus, corner block of dentil frieze, from below

a1 PRIENE - The Agora, capitals and representative sections of entablature of the North Colonnade (Berlin, Perg-Museum)

t PRIENE - Temple of Zeus, antacapital and entablature (Berlin, Pergamon-Museum)

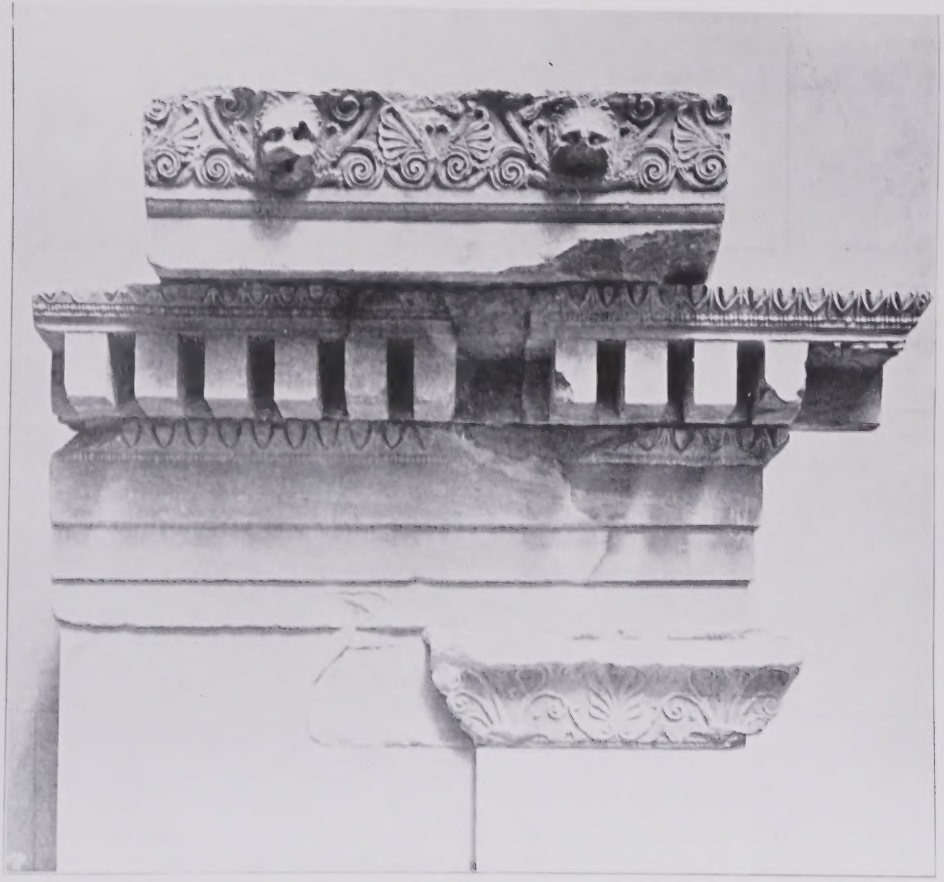
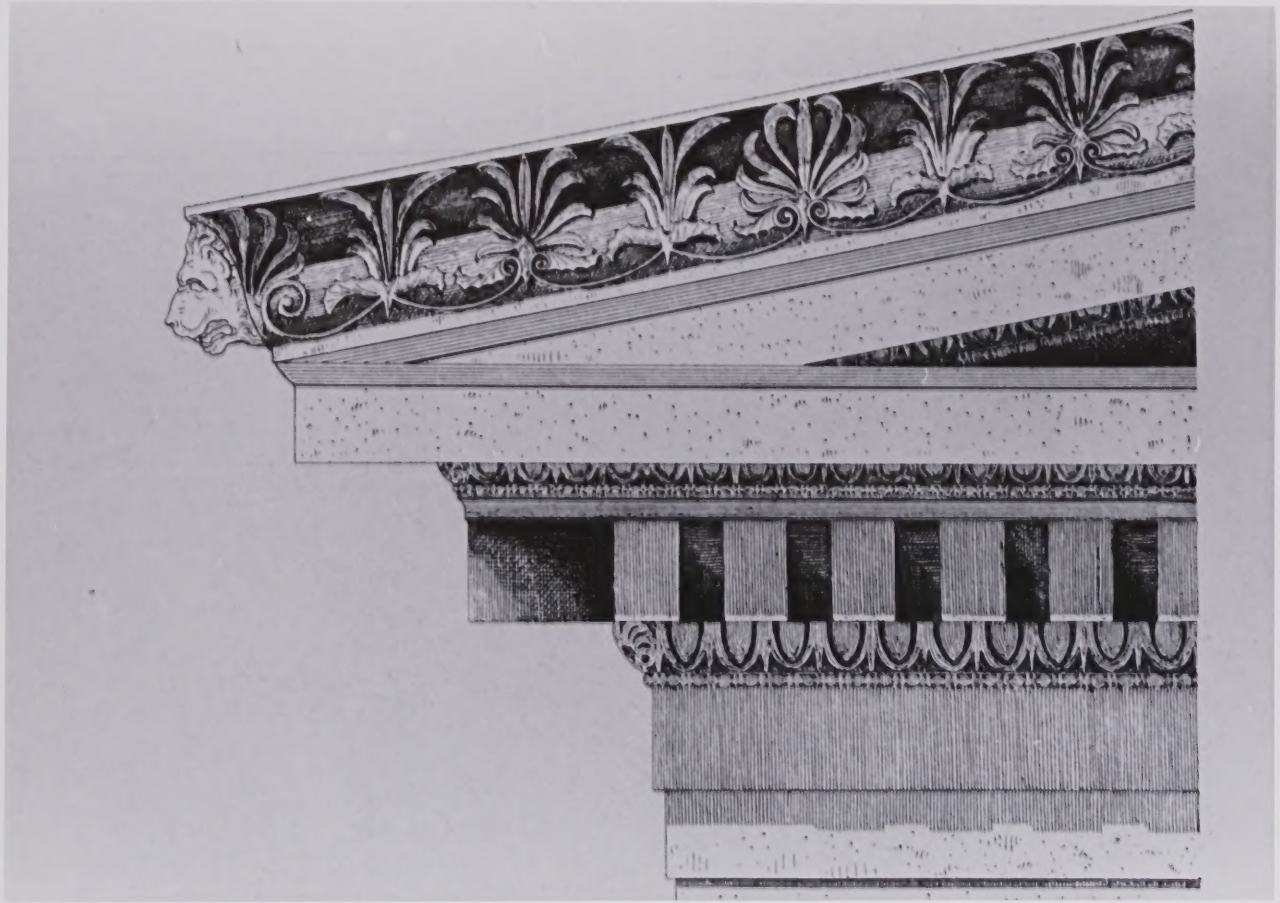


Abb 116
b2

PRIENE - Temple of Zeus, restored view of corner entablature of facade.



5 PRIENE - View of the city from the acropolis 1966

59

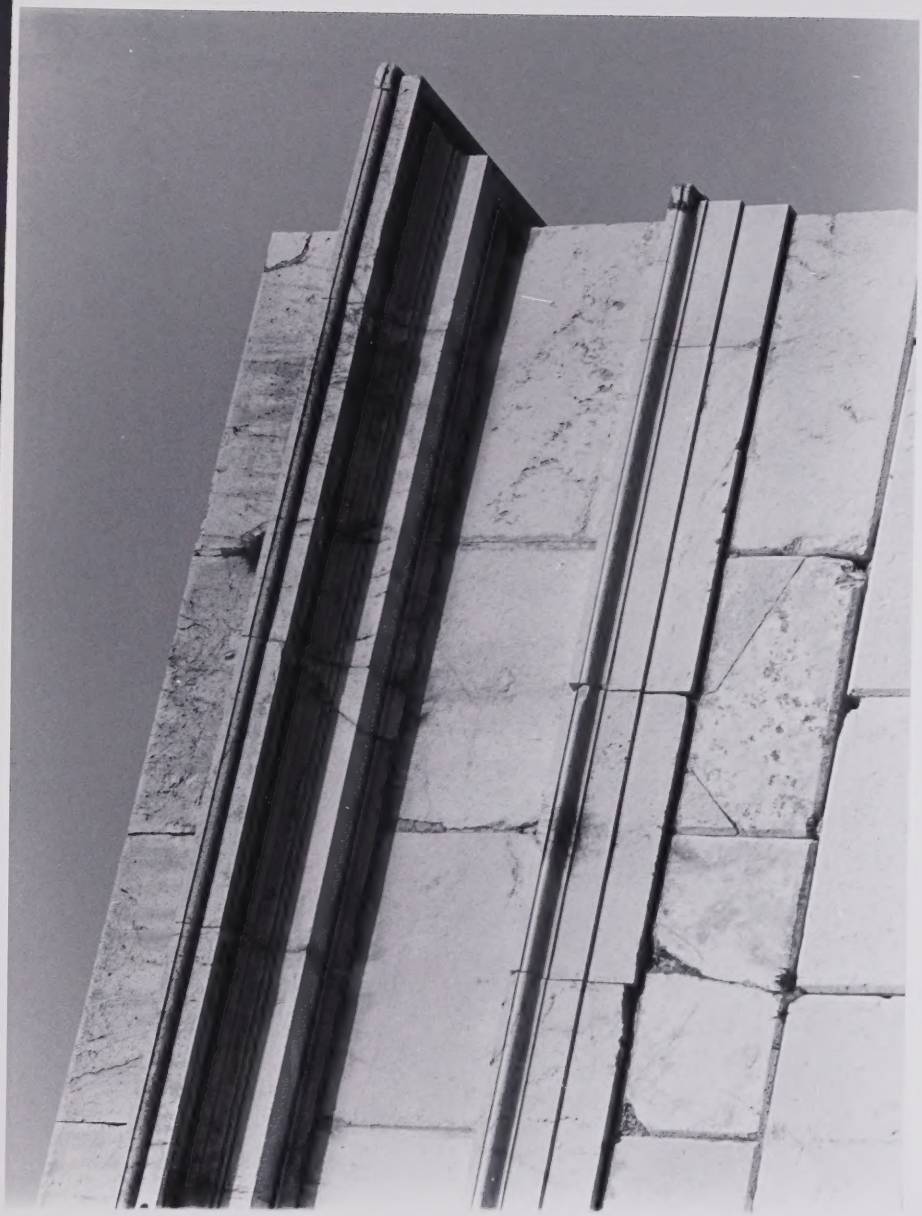
T. & A

PRIENE - Temple of Athena, right end of column capital shown full face in preceding picture in dept. coll. (British Museum)

3 PRIENE - View toward akropolis from
southeast

PRIENE - Southwest cliffs of acropolis from area north of West Gate

10c LA TURBIE - La Trophée des Alpes
south east corner of podium,
upper section with crowning
moldings (c/10)

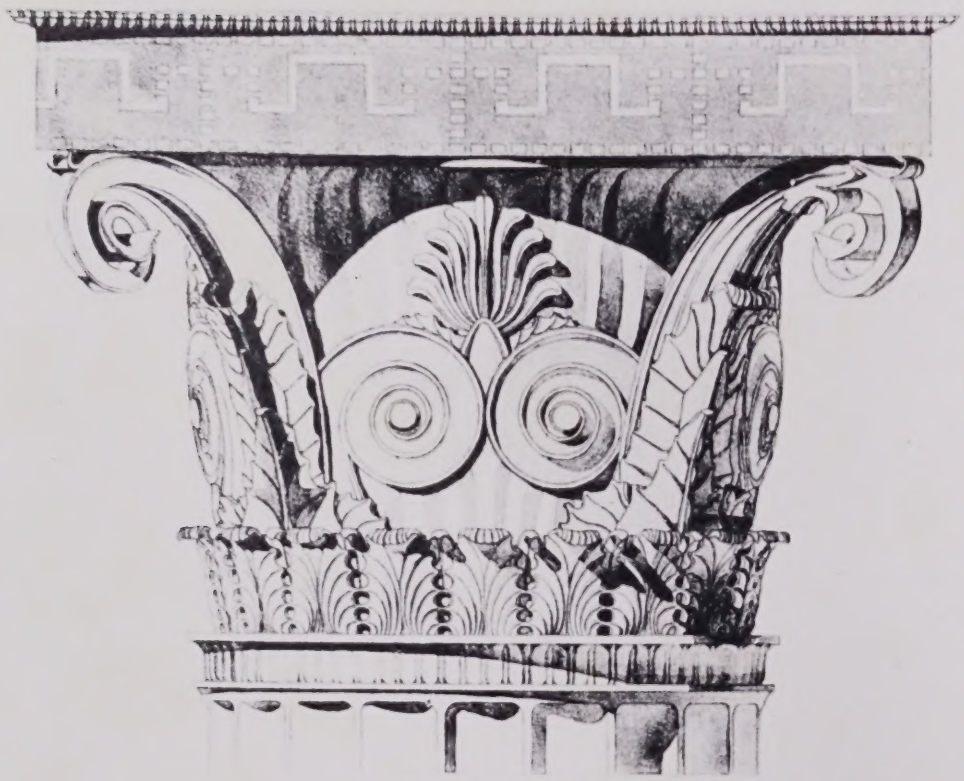


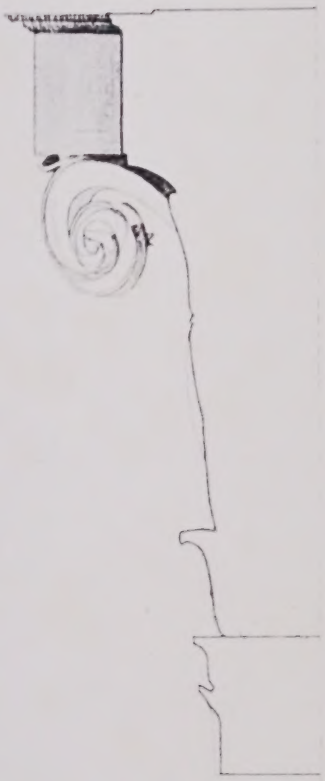
16 LA TURBIE - La Trophée des Alpes, view of theles from east (c/13)

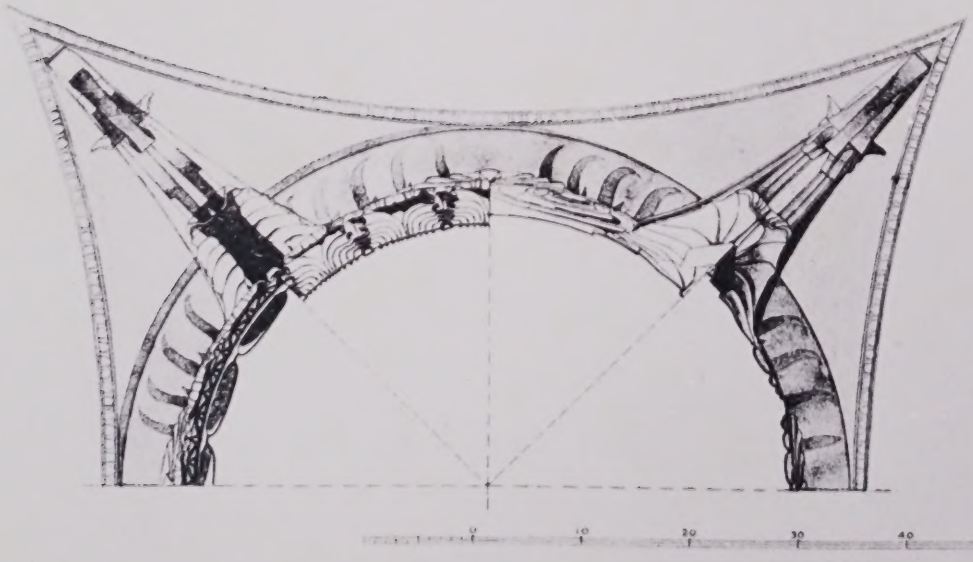
Joan Winter

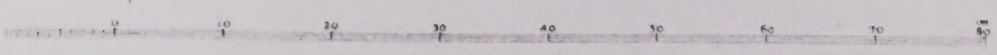
10 La TURBIE - La Trophée des Alpes, view of south-east corner of podium with tholos above

Joan Winter





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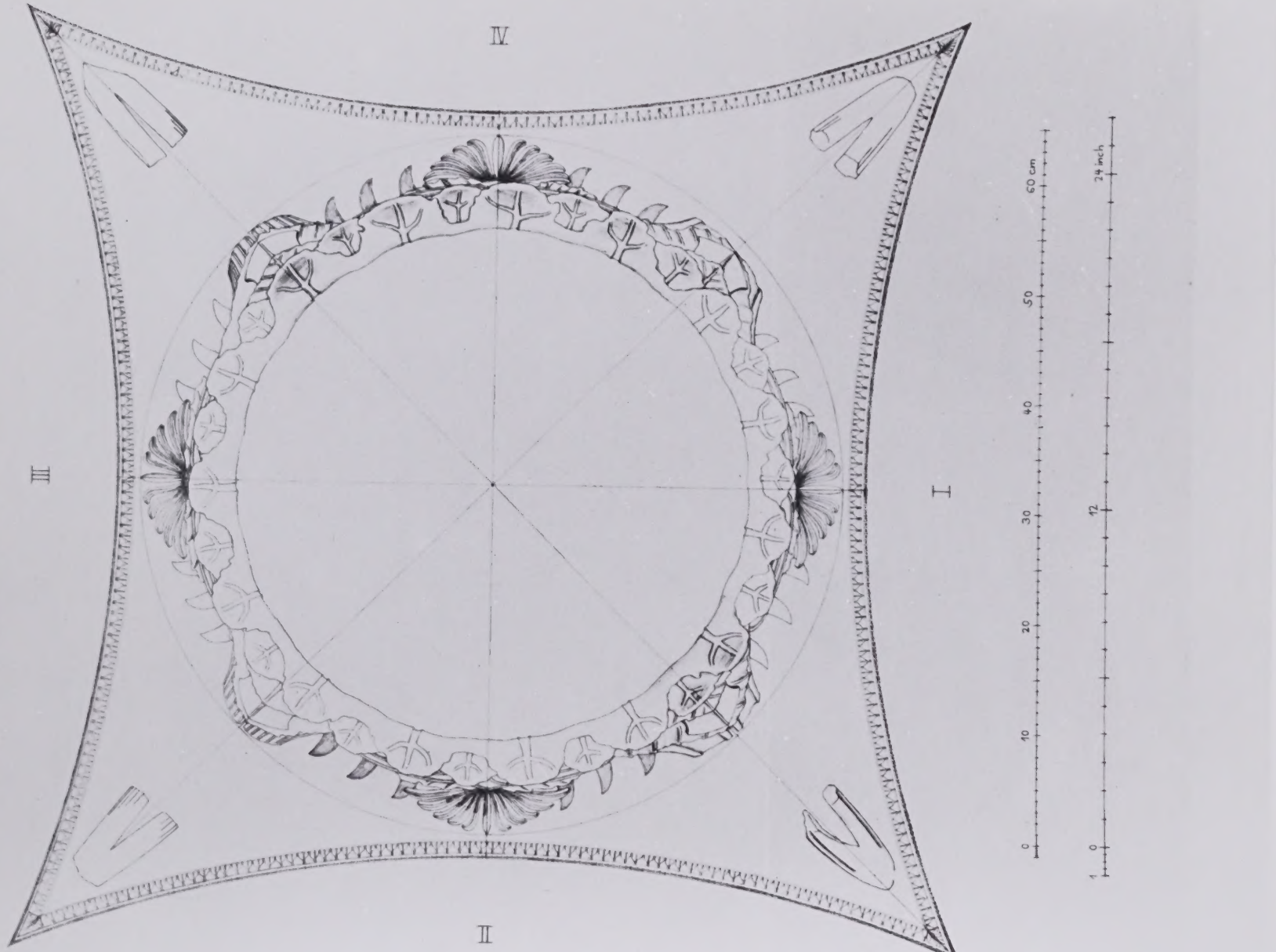
Lower of A.B. 136 Bassae – T. of Apollo, restored drawings of Cor. capital by Roux- front view, profile and plan from below.

A.B.120 Bassae - Temple of Apollo.
Haller von Hallerstein,
Strassburg Ms 2723/11 P. 29
Upper - sketch of part of
capital face.
Upper right - single petal of
palmette member
Middle - front view of a corner
of Cor. capital
Mid. Rt - spear-shaped leaf
from the prec. illus.
Lower left - plan or view from
below of kalathos and
abacus.
Lower rt - plan or view from
below of an abacus corn.

F
Δ
a l'oeil (a) est creux à 2 1/4
a l'oeil (a) est creux à 2 1/4
Centre
A
B
C
P1
P2
Radius
pour l'arc

A.B. 131 - Bassae - T. of Apollo. Restored plan, or view from below of halothos and under surface of abacues of the freestanding capital (Bauer)



Bassae, rekonstruierte Unteransicht des Kapitells (M. 1:4)

A.B.125

Bassae - T. of Apollo. Haller von Hallerstein. Strassburg Ms 2723/11 P. 225. Flat stem corner volute with covering leaves and adjoining spiral.

S.225

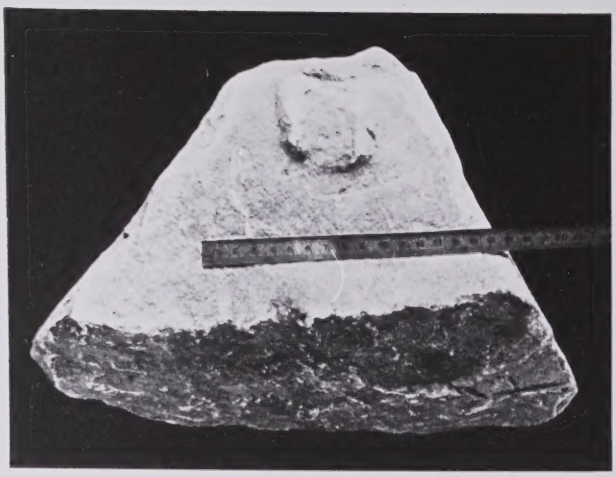
A.B.113 Bassae - T. of Apollo. Frags of Cor. capital still at Bassae; all marble.

Top - abacus corner with profile of face & remains of volutes on under surface

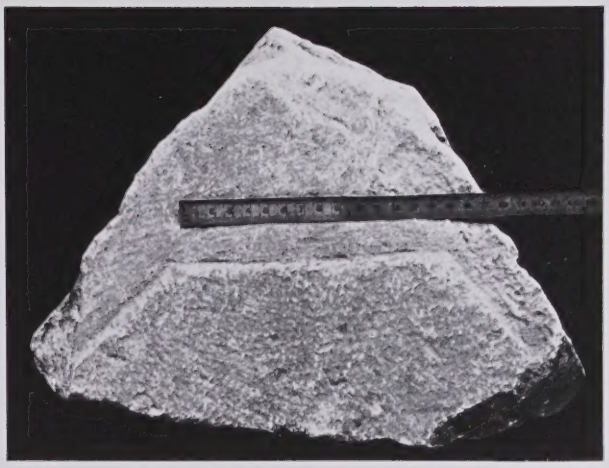
Middle - same as above except volutes probably with fluted stems.

Bottom - abacus corner with remains of fluted-stem volutes on under surface.

Note - marble of these fragments is same as in A.B.110:1-4

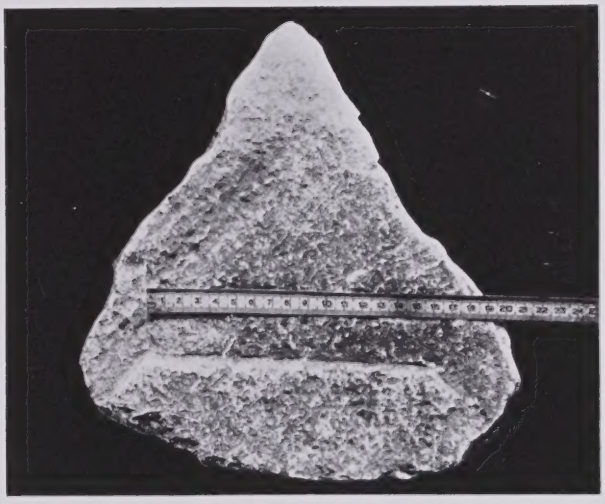


1. I

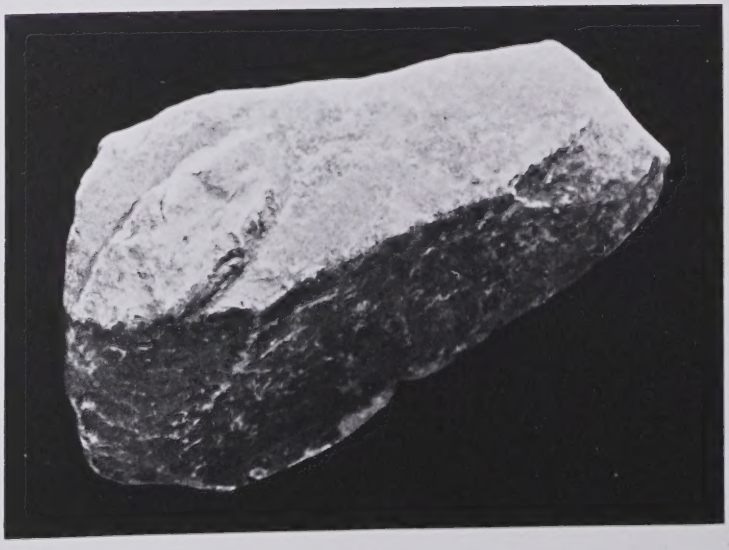


2. I (Oberansicht)

3. II



4. II (Oberansicht)



5. III

6. III

A.B.110

Bassae – T. of Apollo. Fragments of Cor. capital. Nat. Mus. Athens; all marble discovered by Kavvadias 1902-08 (Romaios, Arch. Eph. 1914, 58-60)

Top L. – b'neck with profiled zone above

Top R. – inner spirals + beg. of fluted volute stem at extreme left

Mid L+R. – left inner spirals

Low. L+R – abacus corner with remains of top of volutes on under surface

Note – marbles 1-4 same as in Bassae frags. A.B.113; 5-6 seem to be of diff. var. of marble

1. ς

2. β

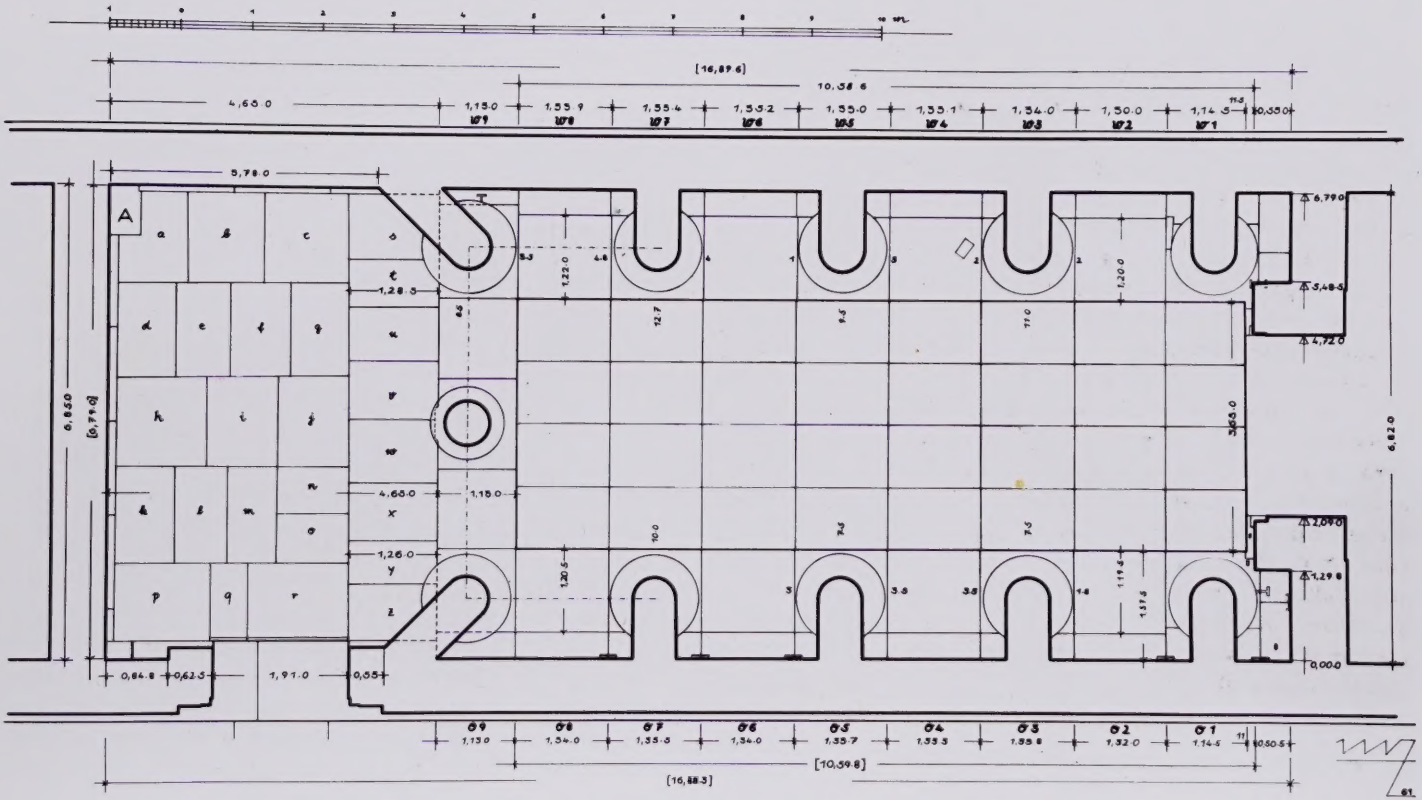
3. γ

4. δ

5. η/IV

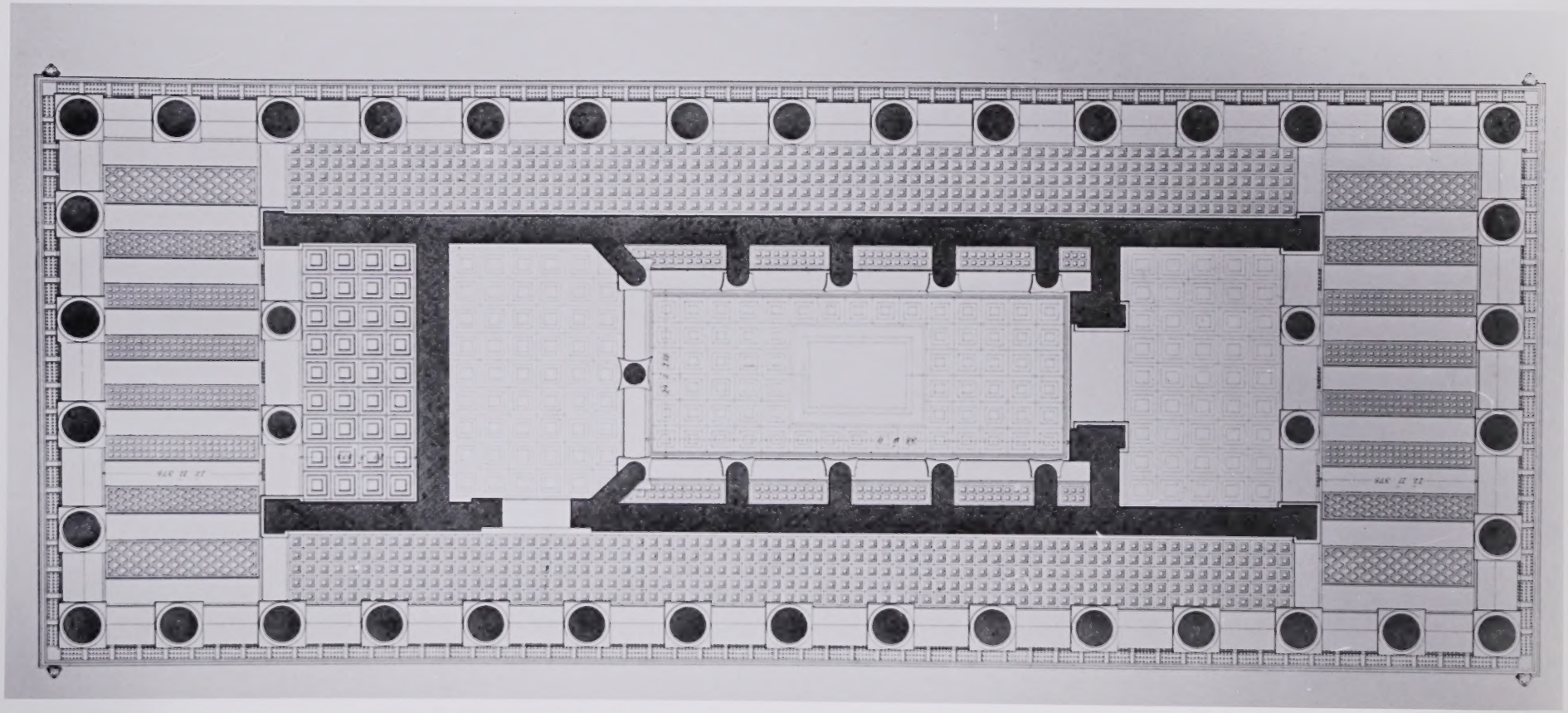
6. η/IV

A.B.53 Bassae - Temple of Apollo, ground plan of cella and adyton. By A. Mallwitz


[16,87.6]
10,38.6
4,65.0
1,13.0
1,33.9
1,33.4
1,33.2
1,33.0
1,33.1
1,34.0
1,30.0
1,14.3
10,33.0
W9
W8
W7
W6
W5
W4
W3
W2
W1
5,78.0
A
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z
1,28.5
4,65.0
1,26.0
1,15.0
6,850
[6,79.0]
0,84.8
0,62.5
1,91.0
0,55
1,22.0
12.7
9.5
11.0
1,20.0
3,65.0
6,82.0
6,79.0
5,48.5
4,72.0
2,09.0
1,29.8
0,00.0
10.0
7.5
7.5
1,20.5
3.5
3.5
3.5
1.5
1,11.5
1,37.5
O9
O8
O7
O6
O5
O4
O3
O2
O1
1,13.0
1,34.0
1,35.5
1,34.0
1,35.7
1,33.3
1,33.8
1,32.0
1,14.5
10,50.5
[10,39.8]
[16,88.3]

A.B.65 BASSAE - Temple of Apollo, view of adyton from south end of naos; base of Corinthian column in foreground

A.B.7 Bassae - Temple of Apollo, plan showing ceiling-offering scheme. By C.R. Cockerell.

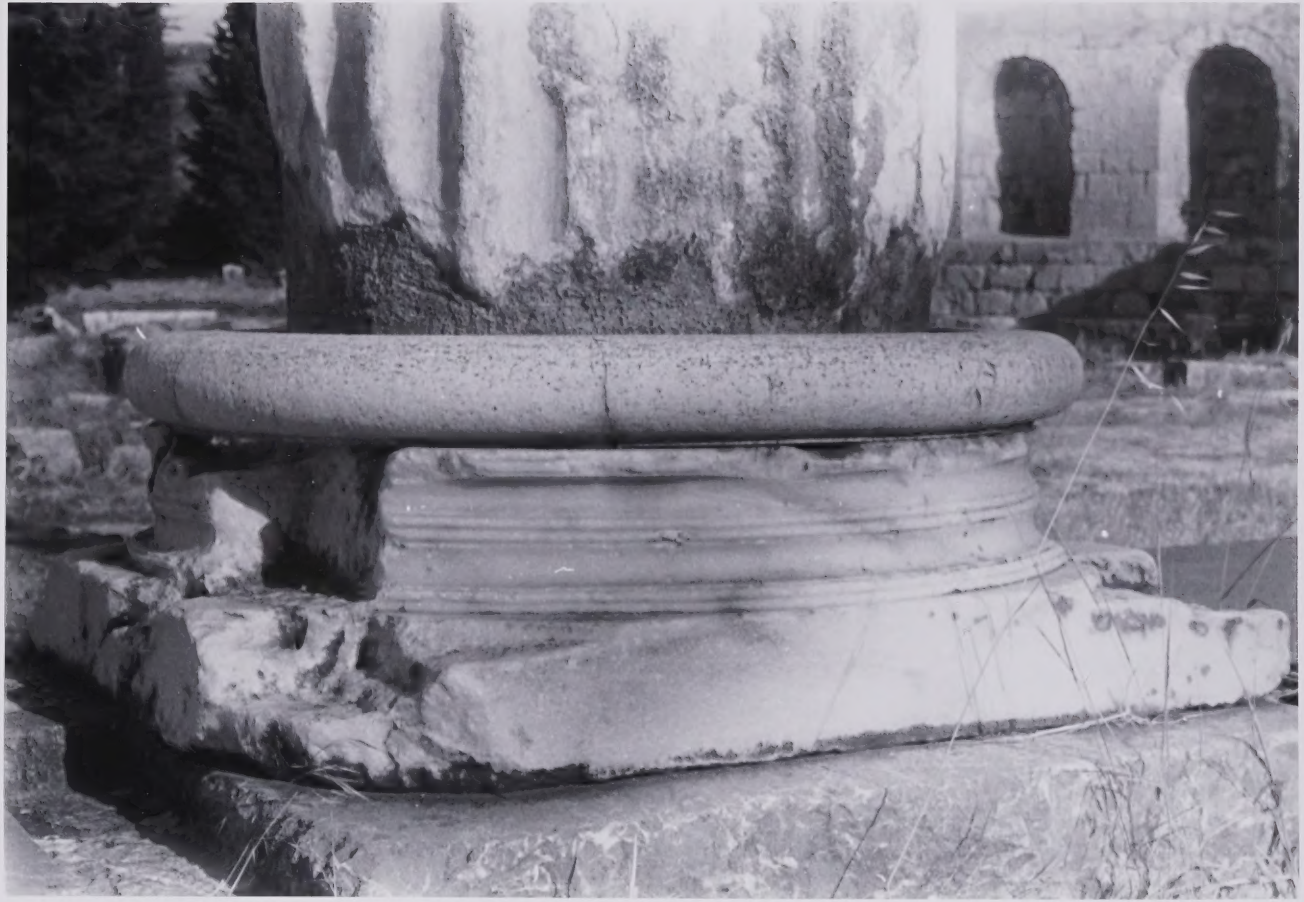


A.B. 62 Bassae - T. of Apollo, the cella seen from the north with the adyton beyond

A.B. 63 BASSAE - Temple of Apollo, view from adyton showing east doorway and naos (central nave + five attached Ionic columns on its east side).

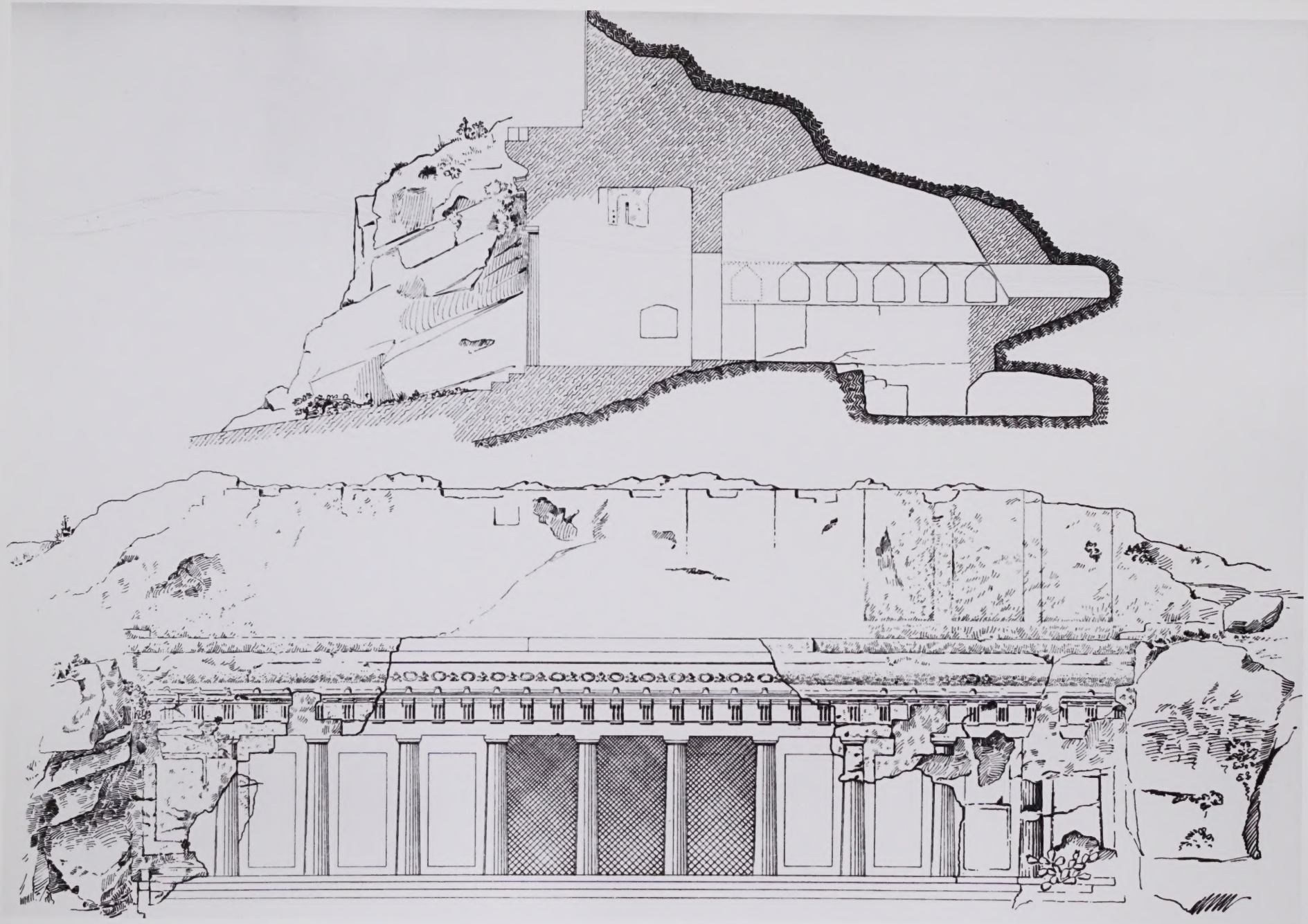
1 KOS - Asklepieion, view from north-east. Above foreground vegetation retaining wall of lower terrace, retaining wall, stairs and temple columns of middle terrace and retaining wall and stairs of upper terrace

10 Kos - Asklepieion, Temple B, base of northern Doric column in antis

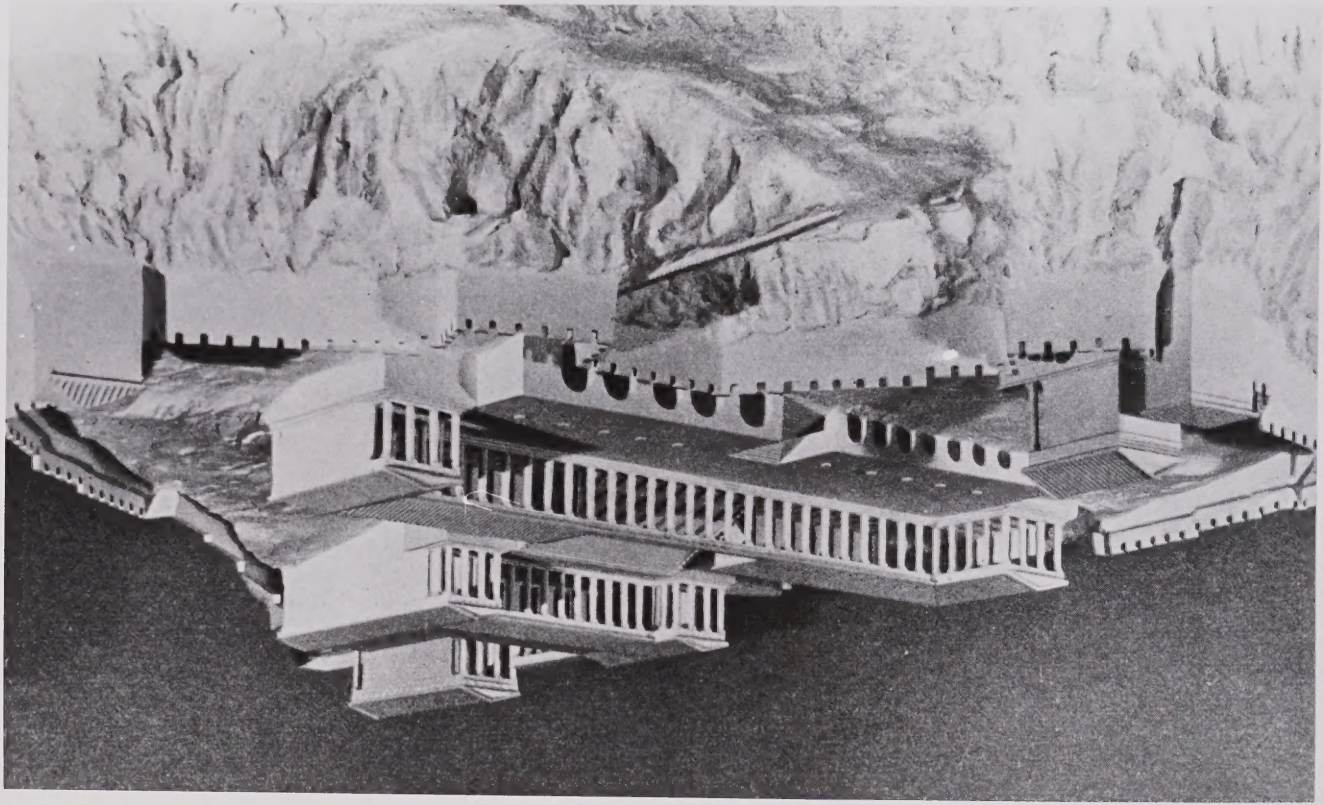


1 LINDOS - Sanctuary of Athena,
view to south west showing
vaults of lower terrace, remaining
columns of stoa, main stairway,
retaining wall of upper terrace
and temple of Athena.

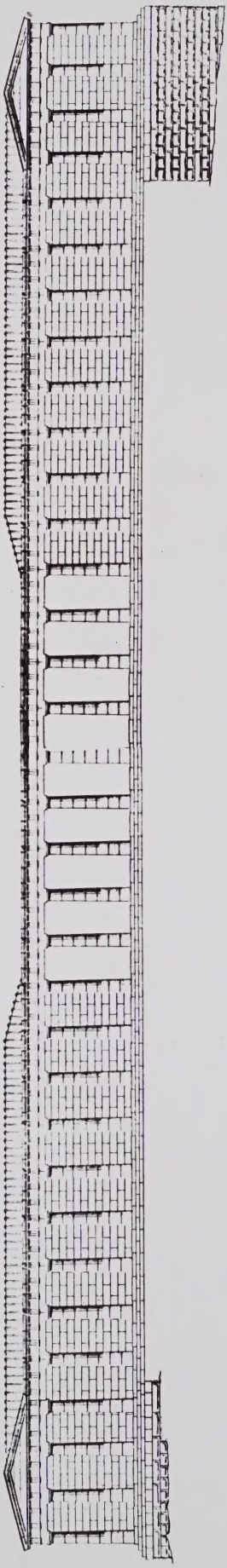
36 LINDOS, KAMPANA - Khroon of Archobrates
Above - restored cross-section
Below - restored facade

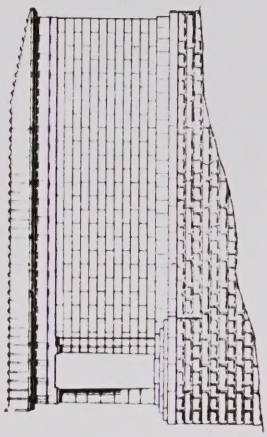


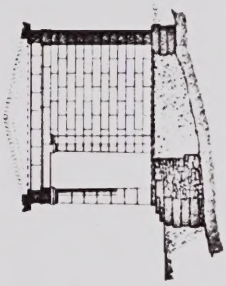
42 LINDOS - view of akropolis model from the north

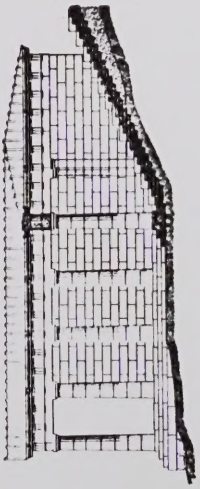


30 LINDOS - The Stoa, restored elevation and sections









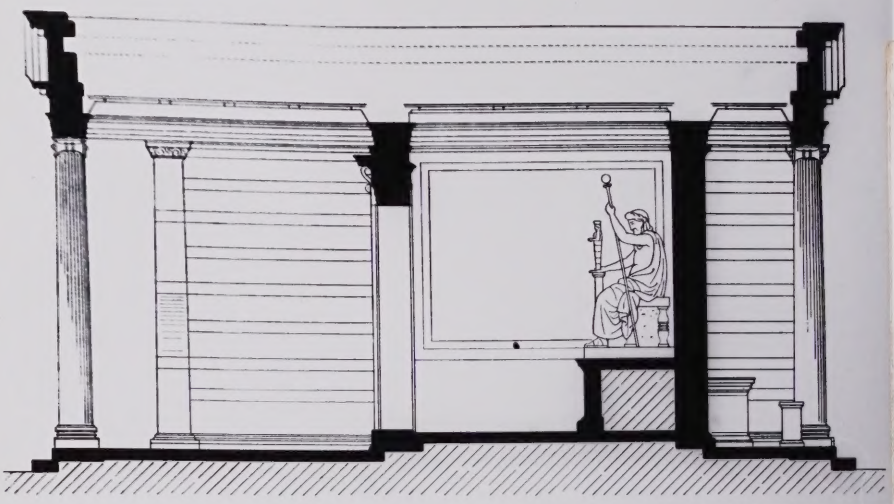
SAMOTHRACE - Ptolemaion, Corinthian capital from inner porch

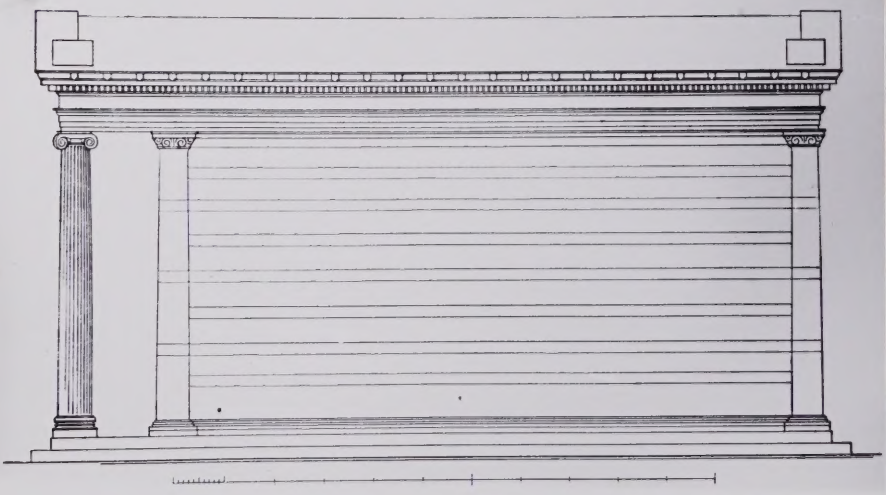
Perge

MAGN NORD
MONTE
ALBITANA

A.B. 45 Bassae - T. of Apollo, section of raking sima.
In Br. Mus.

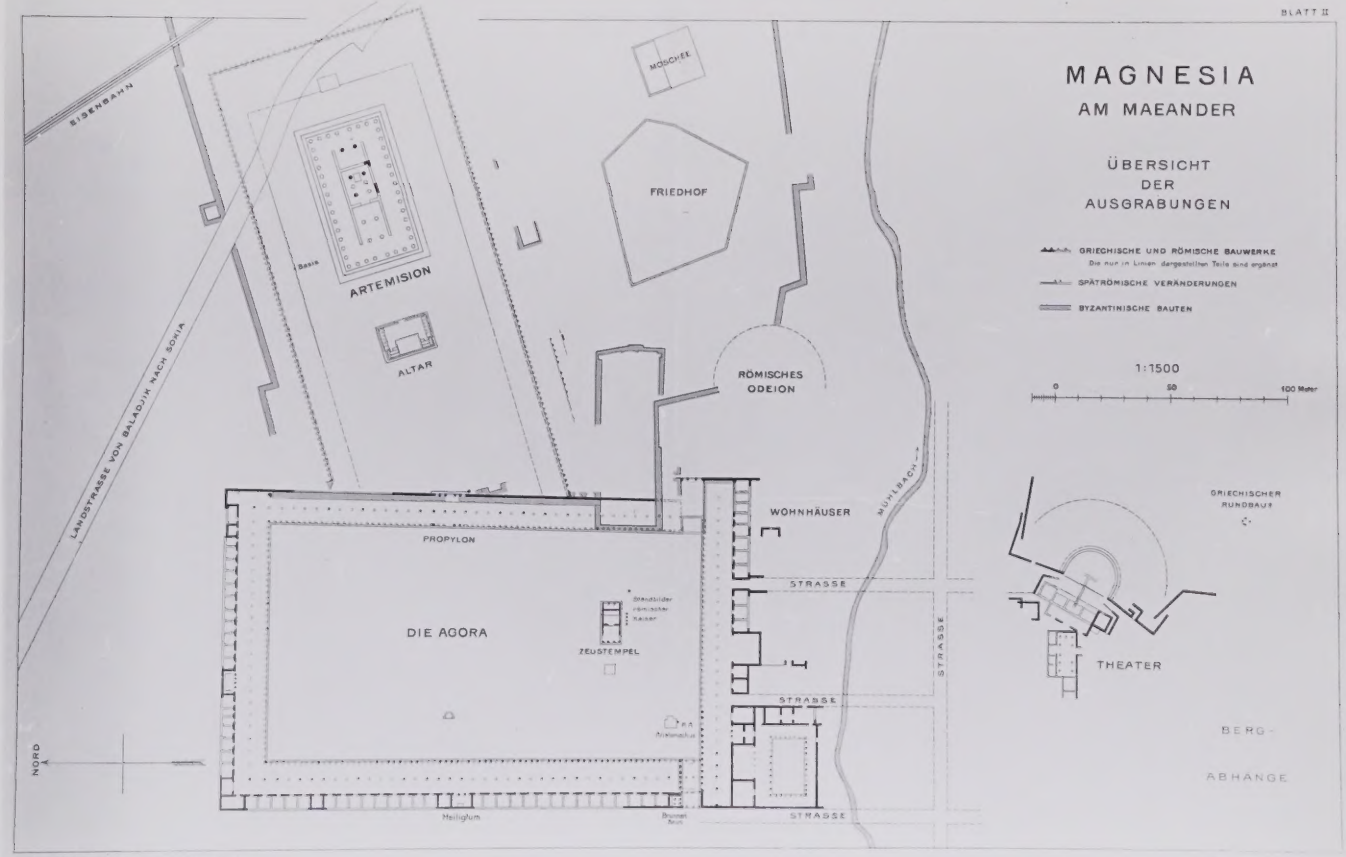
A2/Mg. 254 MAGNESIA - Temple of Zeus Sosipolis, restored longitudinal section and restored elevation of South flank





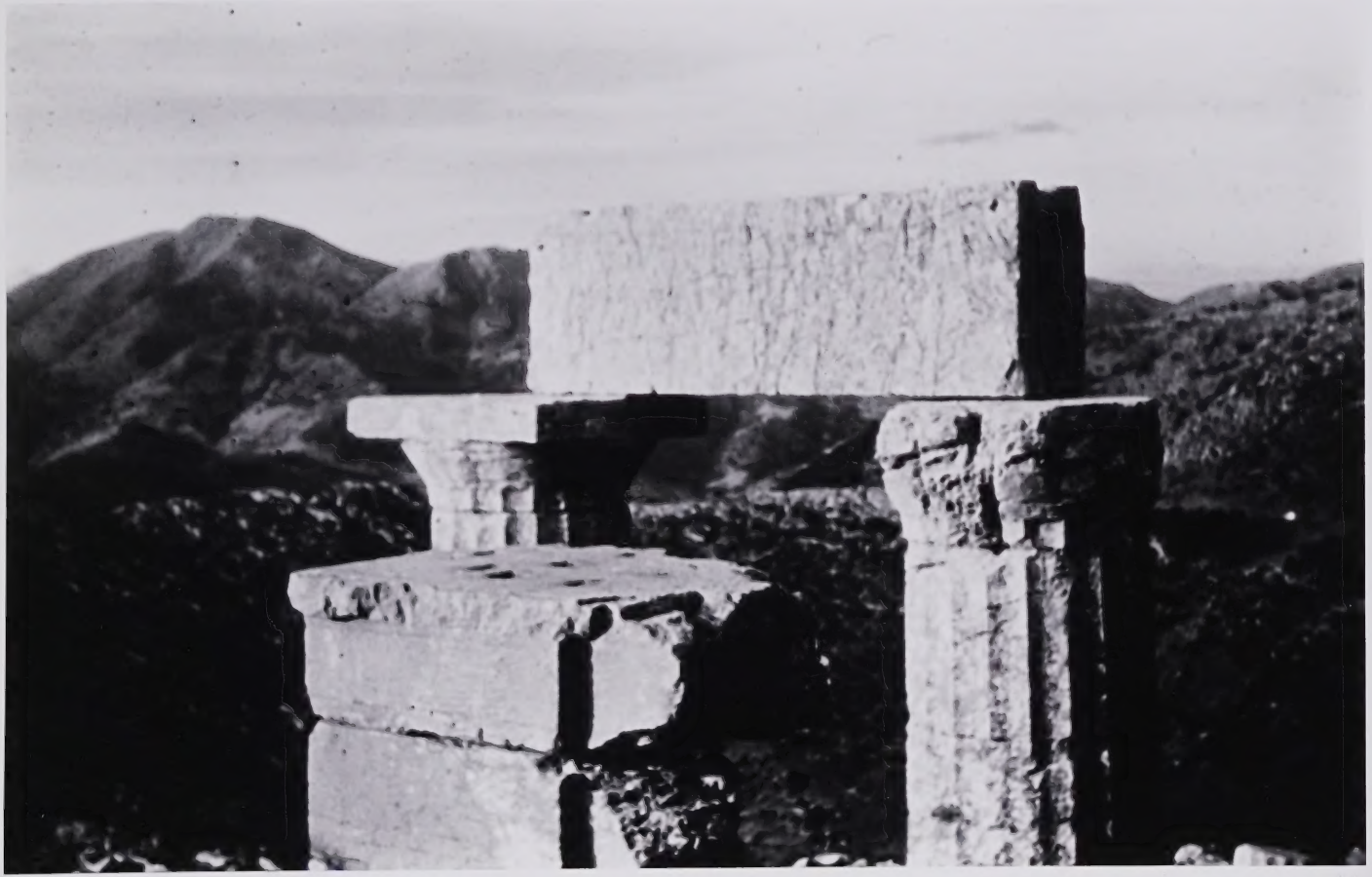
Porge

A2.Mg.4 MAGNESIA - Plan of the excavations including late Roman, Byzantine and Turkish elements.

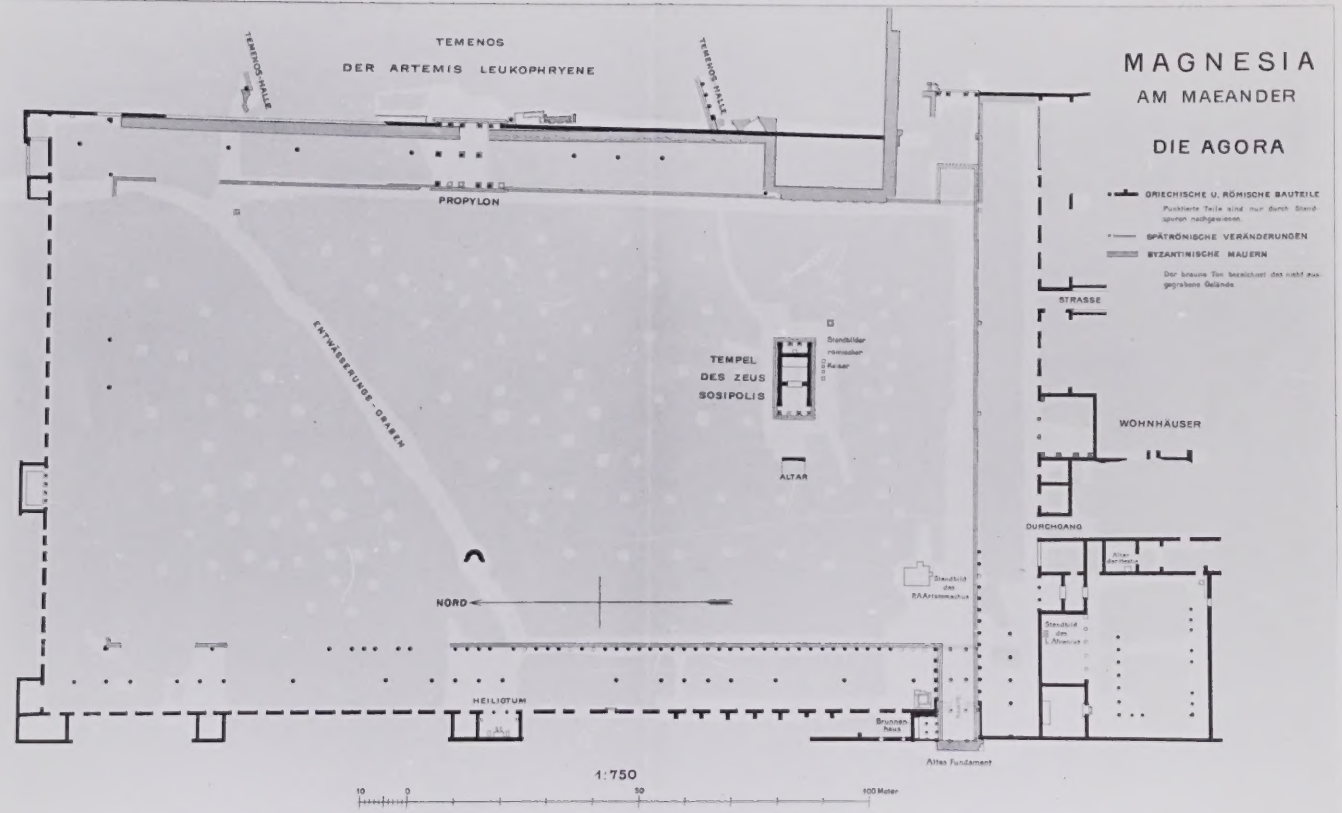


Nach Aufnahme von C. Humann gezeichnet von J. Hartig

Photo A.B.38 printed left to right



A2 Mg. 200 MAGNESIA - Plan of Agora, with late Roman and Byzantine alterations.



MAGNESIA
AM MAEANDER

DIE AGORA

- GRIECHISCHE U. RÖMISCHE BAUTEILE
  Punktierte Teile sind nur durch Standspuren nachgewiesen.
- SPÄTRÖMISCHE VERÄNDERUNGEN
- BYZANTINISCHE MAUERN

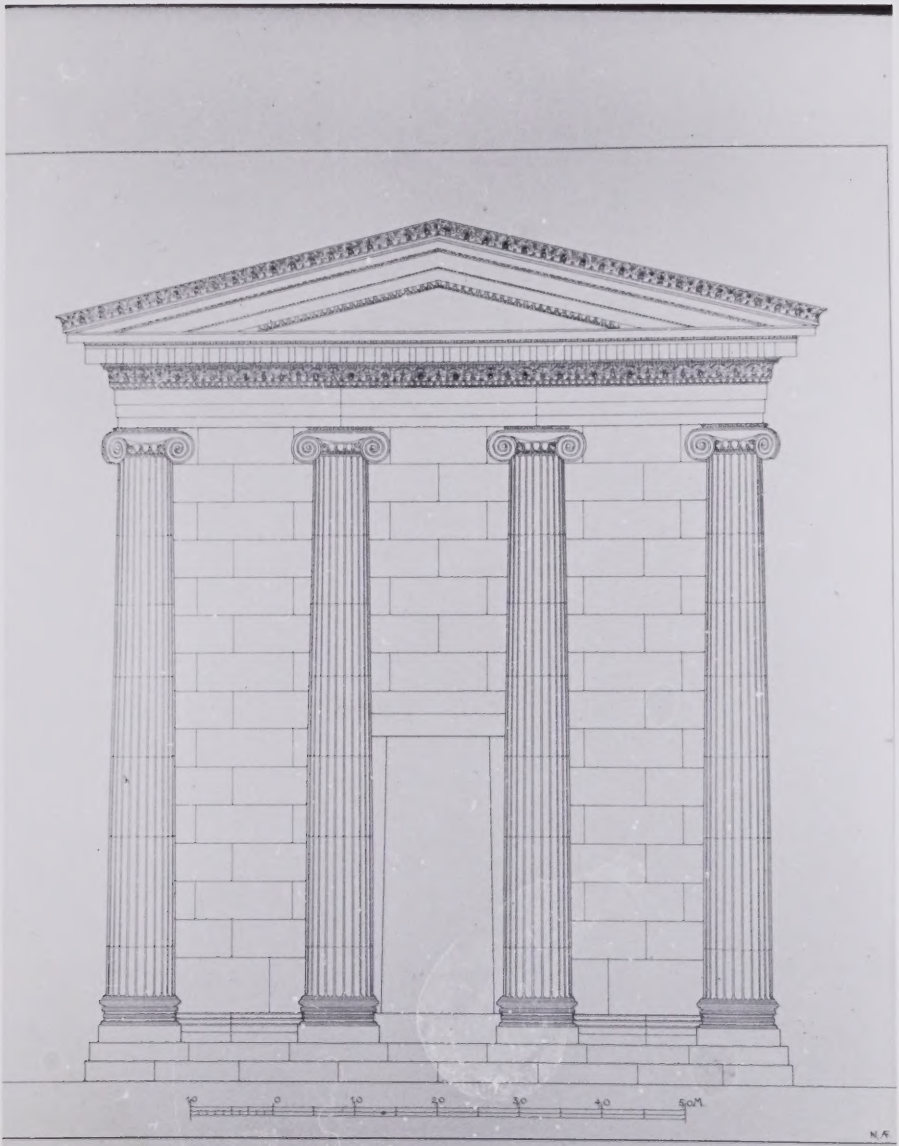
Der braune Ton bezeichnet das nicht ausgegrabene Gelände.

A.B. 38 Bassae - Temple of Apollo - most southerly pair of columns (with architrave blocks) from east pteroma. In foreground S.E. anta of opisthodomus.

unidentified block - Didyma?

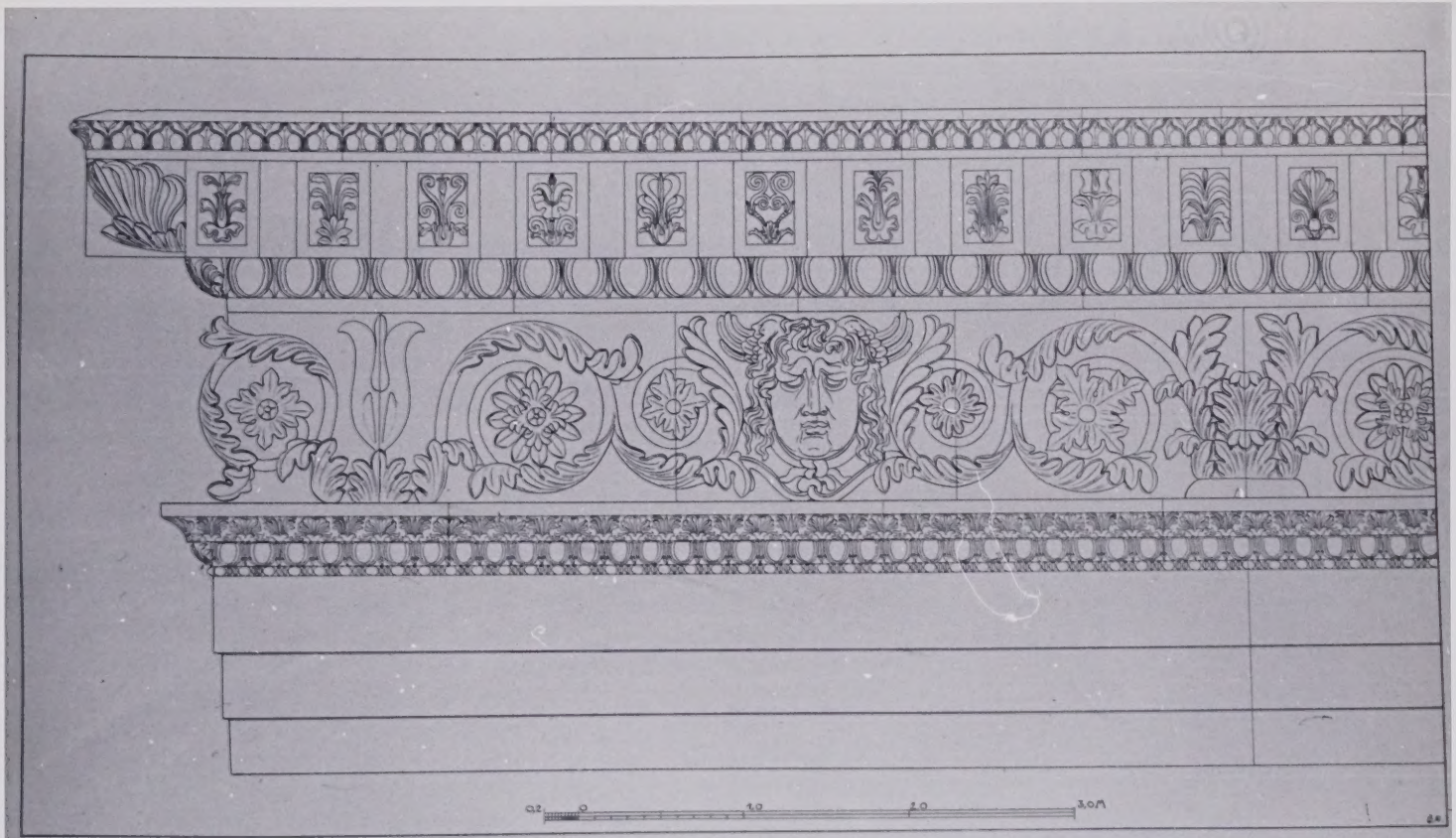
A.D. 209 DIDYMA - Restored drawing of facade of Naiskos in walled court

4



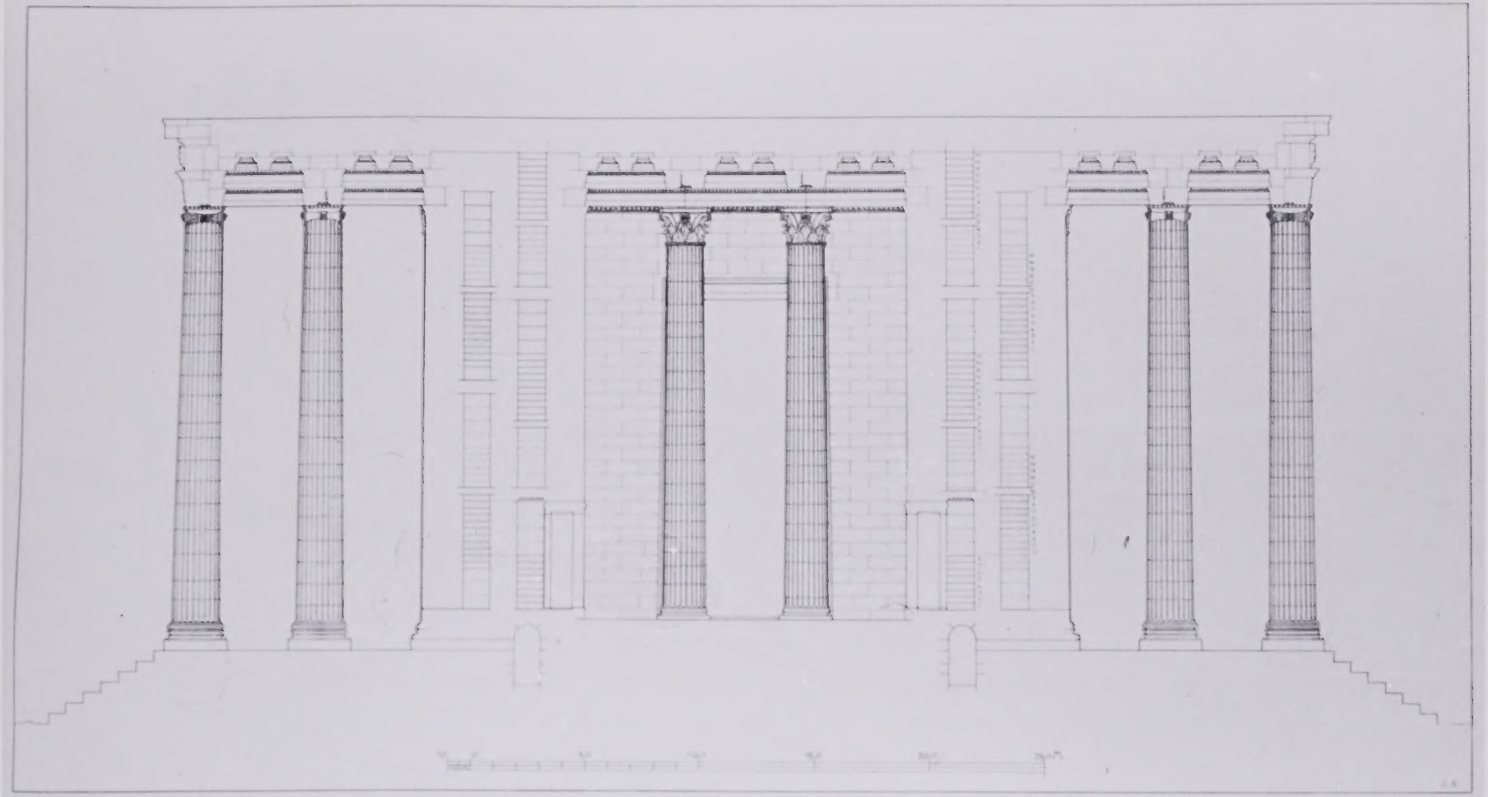
Z. 597. Ergänzte Frontansicht des Naiskos.

A2. D. 105 DIDYMA - Restored detail of entablature, south corner span of east facade.



Z. 510. Rekonstruierte Ansicht des Gebälkes über dem südlichen Eckjoch der Ostfront.

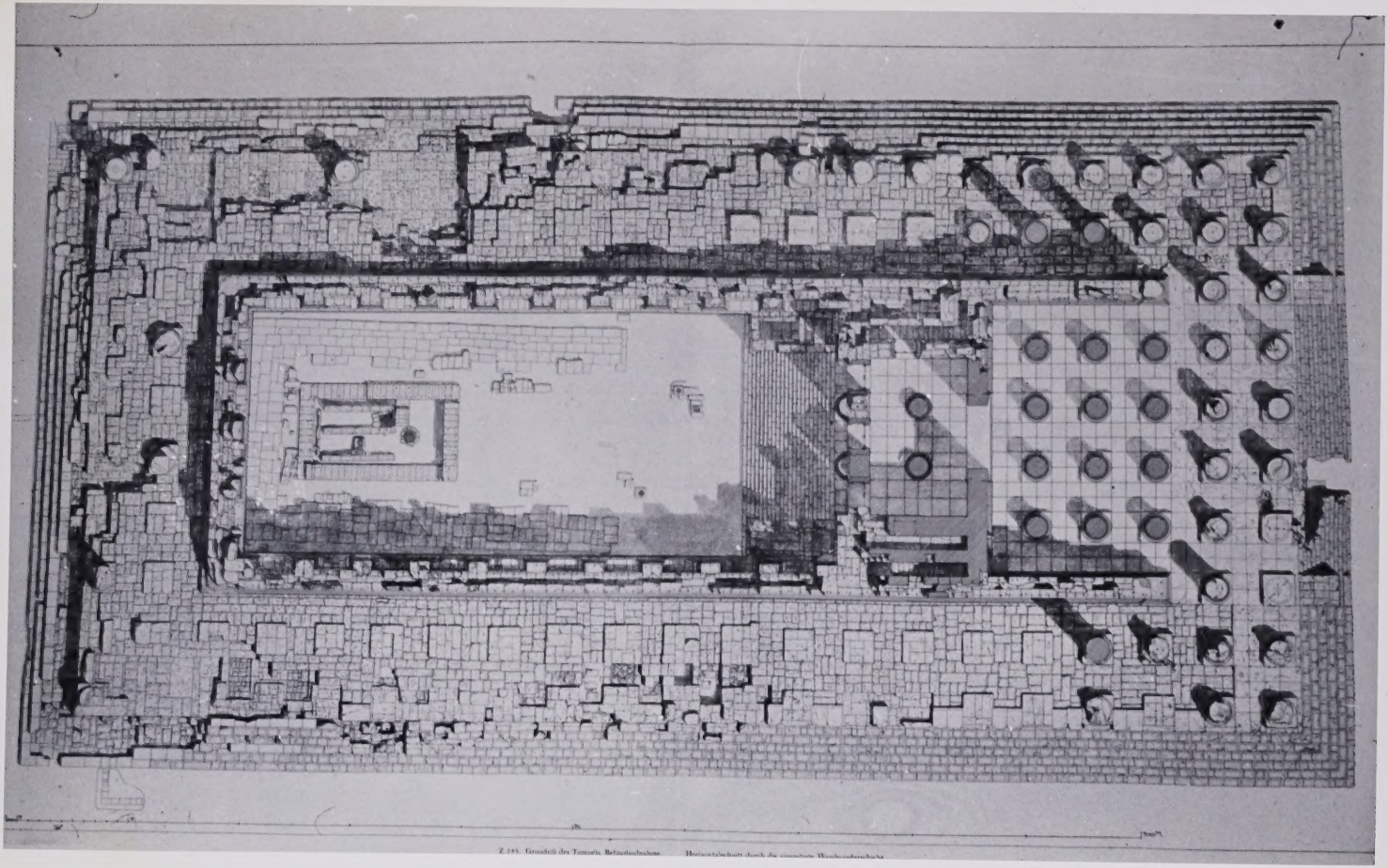
A2. D. 135 DIDYMA - Restored cross-section through the Oracle Room



Z. 154. Ergänzter Querschnitt des Tempels durch den Zweisäulensaal. Blick gegen Osten.

A2.D. 153 DIDYMA - View of walled court from west showing foundations of church & baptistry.

A2D5 DIDYMA, Plan of actual remains

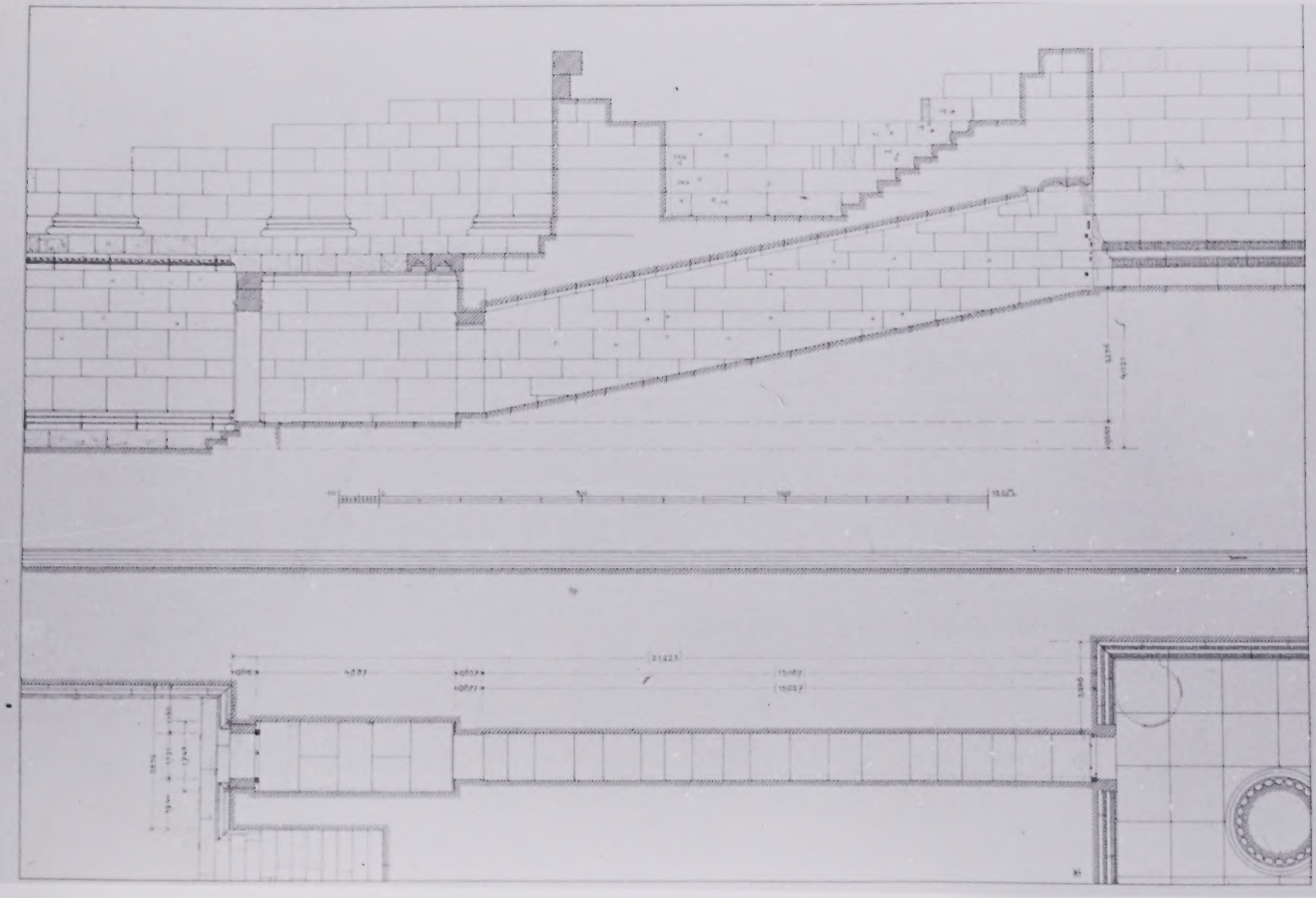


Z. 145. Grundriß des Tempels. Befundaufnahme. Horizontalschnitt durch die einzelnen Wandquaderschicht

A2.D.173 DIDYMA

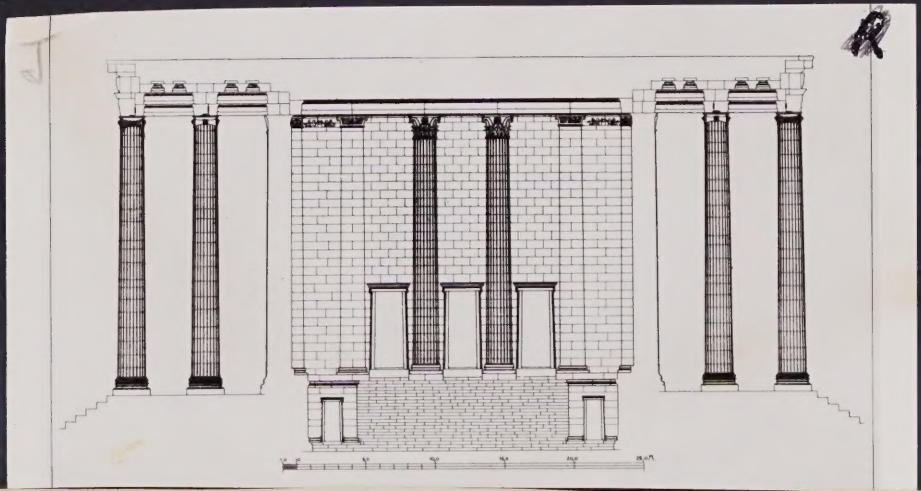
Top - Restored longitudinal section, view to north, through north corridor.

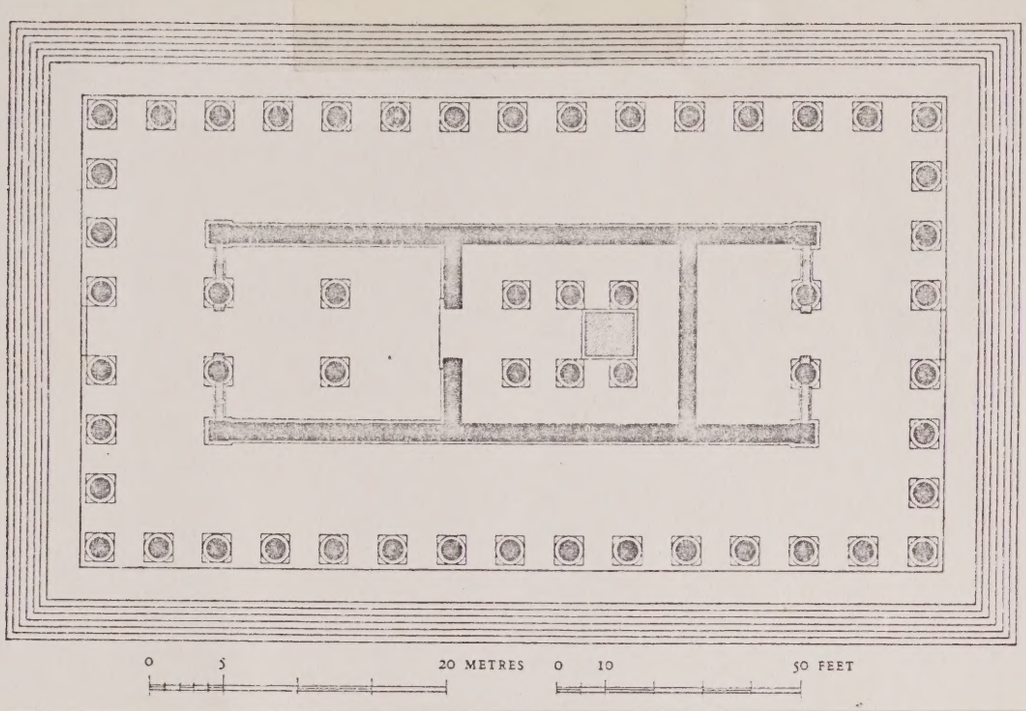
Bottom - Plan of area of north corridor

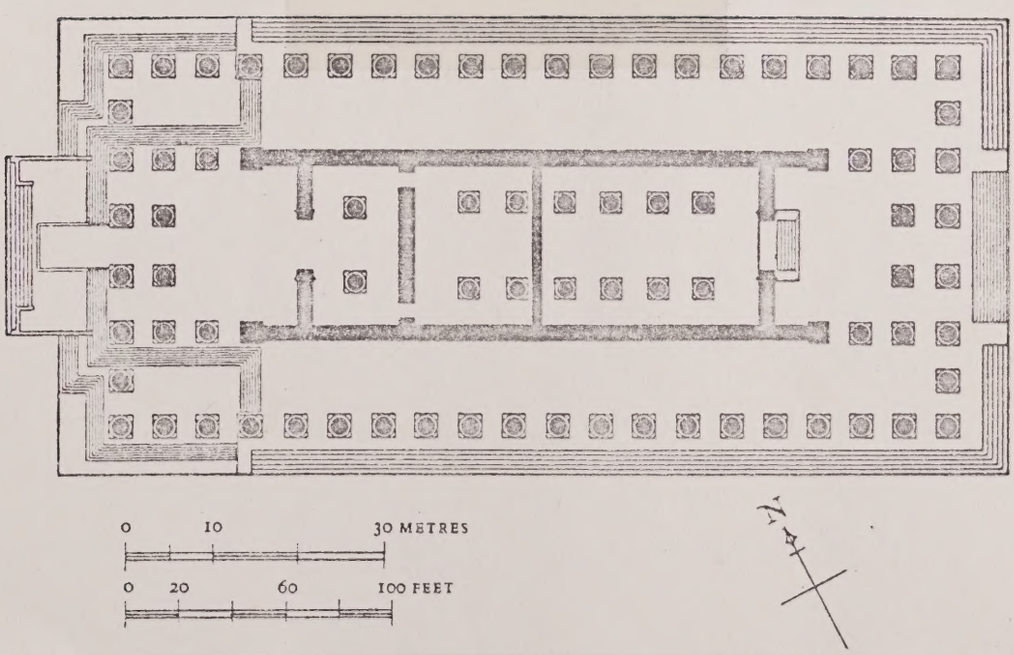
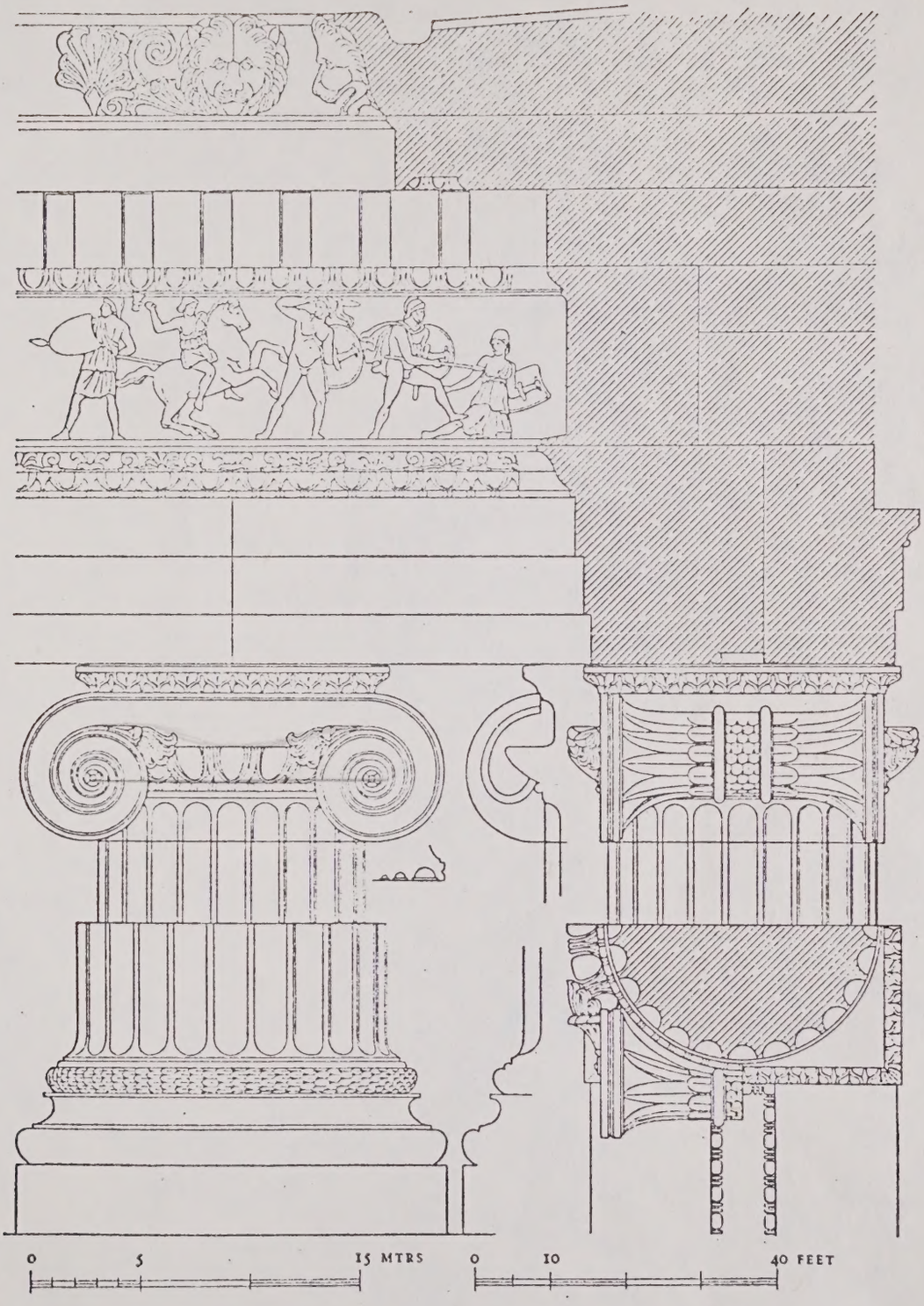


A.D. 160 DIDYMA - Restored cross section at east end of walled court.

4




0 5 20 METRES
0 10 50 FEET


0 10 30 METRES
0 20 60 100 FEET

D